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**BOROUGH OF CASTLEFORD**



# **ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT**

*Year ended 31st December, 1959*



Medical Officer for Health and Divisional Medical Officer for Maternity  
and Child Welfare and School Medical Services :  
J. M. PATERSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., M.R.S.H.

Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent :  
E. J. WINFIELD, M.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I., M.Inst.P.C.



THE MUNICIPAL BOROUGH OF CASTLEFORD

ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT

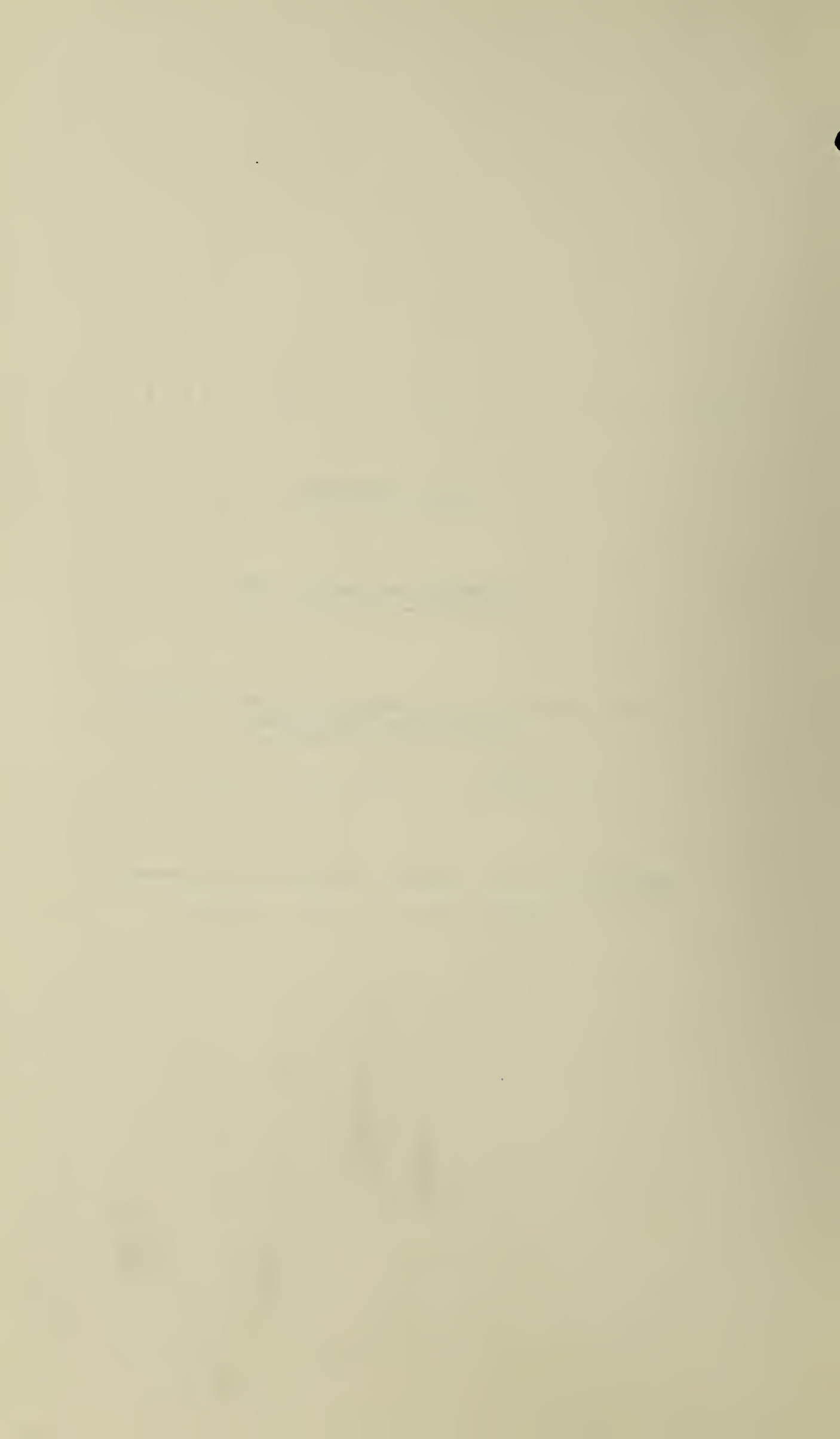
YEAR ENDED 31st December, 1959  
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Medical Officer of Health and Divisional Medical Officer  
for Maternity & Child Welfare  
and School Medical Services:

J.M. PATERSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., M.R.S.H.

Senior Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent:

E.J. WINFIELD, M.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I., M.Inst.P.C.



MUNICIPAL BOROUGH OF CASTLEFORD

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

as at 31st December, 1959

Chairman

Alderman A. Pickersgill

Vice-Chairman

Councillor J. Smart

Aldermen

J. Budby  
W.D. Cartwright  
C. Dews, J.P.  
A. James  
E. Taylor, M.B.E., J.P.  
T. Walsh, J.P.  
M. Whittock

Councillors

H. Astbury  
Mrs. R. Belcher  
H. Campy  
H.P. Corris  
A. Edmondson  
A. Hanson, M.B.E.  
D. Jennings  
Mrs. V. Lowe  
Mrs. W. McLoughlin  
N. Nelson  
Mrs. A. Norton  
F.I. Pennington  
A. Poulter  
P.H. Roberts, J.P.  
Mrs. M.E. Taylor  
G. Tolson  
J.F. Tumelty  
A.H. Waites  
J.A. Walsh  
Mrs. B.M. Ward, J.P.  
E. Westmoreland



DIVISIONAL MEDICAL OFFICER

J.M. PATERSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., M.R.S.H.

SENIOR ASSISTANT COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER  
AND SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

N. Cusack, M.B., B.Ch., D.C.H., D.P.H.

ASSISTANT COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER FOR MATERNITY  
& CHILD WELFARE, AND SCHOOL MEDICAL WORK

P.O. Nicholas, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H.

PART-TIME MEDICAL OFFICERS - MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

E.W.L. White, M.B., Ch.B. Medical Officer for Sagar Street Ante-Natal Clinic. Resigned 31st January, 1959.

Wm.C. Palmer, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.,  
L.R.F.P.S. Medical Officer for Sagar Street Ante-Natal Clinic, Medical Officer for Airedale Child Welfare Clinic. Appointed 1st February, 1959.

E.A. Connell, M.B., B.S. Medical Officer for Airedale Ante-Natal Clinic.

J.D. Sutcliffe, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Medical Officer for Sagar Street Infant Welfare Clinic.

I. Butler, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Medical Officer for Hightown Infant Welfare and Ante-Natal Clinics.

PAEDIATRICIAN

J.D. Pickup, M.D. (Distinc.), Ch.B., D.C.H.

OPHTHALMIC SURGEON

L. Wittels, M.D. (Vienna), D.O.

ORTHOPAEDIC SURGEON

A.J.S. Bell-Tawse, B.A., M.B., B.Chir., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

EAR, NOSE AND THROAT SURGEON

K.M. Mayall, M.A., M.B., B.Chir., F.R.F.P.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.L.O.

HEALTH VISITORS - approved establishment 10 plus 1 tuberculosis Health Visitor.

J. Brooks, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.	Castleford 2005
E. Cooke, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.F.N., H.V.	Featherstone 245
E.W. Hilton, S.R.N.	Castleford 2217
B.M. Miles, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.F.N., H.V.	Castleford 3216
V.M. Newby, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Appointed 1st April, 1959.	Castleford 3658
I.J. Robinson, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.	Castleford 3798
F.G. Wrightson, S.R.N., S.C.M.N., H.V.	Pontefract 3583

TUBERCULOSIS HEALTH VISITOR

A. Eades, S.R.N., S.C.M. Pontefract 2649

TEMPORARY ASSISTANT HEALTH VISITORS

B.A. Wrightson, S.R.N.	Castleford 2689
E. Gledhill, S.R.N. Resigned 8th February, 1959.	Castleford 2689
D. Kelly, S.R.N., S.C.M. Resigned 28th January, 1959.	Castleford 2689
L. Whiteley, S.R.N.	Castleford 2689
K.M. Bailey, S.R.N. Appointed 2nd March, 1959.	Castleford 2689





MIDWIVES - approved establishment 6.

V. Bramley, S.C.M. 47 Kendal Drive, Ferry Fryston, Castleford.	Castleford 2334
* D. Cousins, S.R.N., S.C.M. 1 Barnsdale Estate, Cutsyke, Castleford.	Castleford 2314
E.J. Dawson, S.C.M. 47 Beancroft Road, Castleford.	Castleford 2087
D.H. Taylor, S.C.M. 24 Westmead, Airedale, Castleford.	Castleford 2703
D. Tomlinson, S.C.M. 47 School Street, Wheldon Road, Castleford.	Castleford 2344
M. Wylie, S.C.M. 25 Hulme Square, Ferry Fryston, Castleford.	Castleford 3485

\* Relief Midwife.

HOME NURSES - approved establishment 7 plus 1 relief.

M. Andrew, S.R.N., Q.I.D.N. 6 New Street, Wheldon Road, Castleford.	Castleford 2197
J.M. Johnson, S.R.N. 58 Smawthorne Avenue, Castleford.	Castleford 3648
* E. Gothorp, S.R.N., Q.I.D.N., Flat No.2, West Villa, Hightown, Castleford. Resigned 10th May, 1959.	Castleford 3528
M. Garbutt, S.R.N. 9 Arnside Crescent, Ferry Fryston, Castleford. Appointed 5th October, 1959.	Castleford 3749
* P. Grindel, S.R.N. 77 Pontefract Road, Castleford. Appointed 1st May, 1959.	Castleford 3295
/ E. Slayton, S.R.N., A.R.R.C. 169 Fryston Road, Airedale, Castleford.	Castleford 3118
P. Tinker, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N. 18 Lancaster Street, Ferry Fryston, Castleford.	Castleford 3427
J. Walley, S.R.N., Q.I.D.N. Flat No.2, West Villa, Hightown, Castleford. Appointed 25th February, 1959.	Castleford 3528

\* Relief Home Nurse

/ Part-time Home Nurse

ASSISTANT HOME NURSE

J. Baxter, S.E.A.N., Cawood Villas, Barnes Road, Castleford.	Castleford 2074
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MENTAL HEALTH SOCIAL WORKER

Miss M. Horsley, 22 Oxford Street, Normanton.	Normanton 2263
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OCCUPATION CENTRE SUPERVISOR

Mrs. A. Phillips, Occupation Centre, Kershaw Avenue, Airedale.	Castleford 2940
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SPEECH THERAPIST

K.M. Wade, L.C.S.T.	Castleford 2689
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	<u>Page</u>
Introduction and Brief Comments .....	1
<u>Section I</u>	
Vital and General Statistical Information .....	3
<u>Section II</u>	
Notifications of Infectious Diseases .....	8
<u>Section III</u>	
General Provisions of the Health Services .....	13
<u>Section IV</u>	
Liaison with Hospitals Service .....	14
<u>Section V</u>	
(A) List of Clinics and Treatment Centres .....	15
(B) Attendances at Clinics .....	16
Premature Births .....	17
(C) Nursing Services .....	17
(D) Home Help Service .....	18
(E) Mental Health Service .....	18
(F) School Health Service .....	20
(G) Immunisation and Vaccination .....	21
<u>Section VI</u>	
Public Water Supply .....	22



Divisional Public Health Office,  
"Castledene",  
Pontefract Road,  
Castleford.

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee.

I have the honour of presenting to you this my nineteenth Annual Report being a report on the health of your district for the year 1959.

As in previous years I have included with my report as Medical Officer of Health a shortened version on the personal health services under my supervision on behalf of the West Riding County Council and have added explanatory comments.

Brief comments on Statistics and Services for 1959.

1. The population has shown an increase since the previous returns by the Registrar General.
2. The birth rate is practically the same as in my last report.
3. There has been only one maternal death in the past seven years, this being in 1956.
4. The infant death rate is the same as last year and is below that for the rest of the country.
5. The corrected death rate is higher than last year and appreciably higher than for the rest of the country.
6. There has been an increase in cancer deaths including lung cancer, in coronary diseases and angina, in heart and circulatory diseases and in respiratory diseases.
7. Notifications of measles have followed what may be termed the usual two-yearly pattern, 693 cases being reported in 1959 as against only 7 in 1958. There was a definite rise in notified cases of pneumonia which is surprising in view of the mild winter and exceptionally fine summer. There were three notifications of Food Poisoning during the year and two of these were due to a verified *chlostridium welchii* infection, and the other, an infant, due to a *salmonella infantis* infection. In neither episode was it possible to follow the infection to its initial source.
8. Protection against diphtheria and whooping cough can now be given by means of a combined vaccine whilst that against Polio myelitis is being pushed as actively as possible. Two facts are probably worthy of note in this connection: (1) there has not been a single confirmed case of diphtheria in Castleford for over 10 years thus testifying to the efficiency of our immunisation methods, and (2) there were no notified cases of polio myelitis either paralytic or non-paralytic during the year under review. It would not be unreasonable to assume that our vaccination programme is now showing tangible returns.
9. The Regional Hospital Board is keeping an ever watchful eye on the bed accommodation for the chronic sick. For those old people in the community who may wish to, and are indeed in a position to, remain in their own homes, special housing accommodation is provided by the Authority and in addition to this our health visiting staff are always ready to supervise them and home nurses and home helps to care for them. In this way the lot of these old people is being made considerably easier and certainly more comfortable.





10. The number of pulmonary tuberculosis cases notified during the year stands at 12, and is thus 25% of what it was 10 years ago, whilst the non-pulmonary notifications following two years in which there were no notifications at all, total one. The pulmonary tuberculosis deaths are just over one quarter what they were 10 years ago and the non-pulmonary deaths are nil.
11. The local Tuberculosis After-Care Committee again has had a most successful year both as regards its activities in raising funds plus a substantial grant from the West Riding County Council and also in the amount spent in providing for the emergency needs of those individuals suffering from tuberculosis and advanced chest and heart diseases. The members of this Committee are most enthusiastic in their outlook and in spite of the fact that recipients' names are never disclosed, they whole-heartedly accept the recommendations of your Medical Officer of Health based solely on need. All funds raised are spent locally. The extent of the Committee's financial activities are shown below:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Income</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>
1954/55	£93	£158
1955/56	£136	£134
1956/57	£301	£295
1957/58	£514	£437
1958/59	£664	£524
1959/60	£539	£460

12. The Liaison Committee for Problem Families is comprised of representatives from the various statutory and voluntary organisations in the area as well as from the Housing Committee and the local Health Authority under the chairmanship of your Medical Officer of Health. It meets at regular intervals to consider in detail the circumstances of each individual case on the register, what progress may have been made since the last meeting, and what recommendations can be made for the future. Generally speaking the work in this field is an uphill task and progress is terribly slow demanding the intervention of two or even three members of the Committee at one and the same time, but it is felt that without the co-ordinated efforts of this body conditions in these families would be decidedly worse.

Number of Problem Families on register 1/1/59 - 16

New cases reported during the year - 1

Cases removed from register during the year - Nil

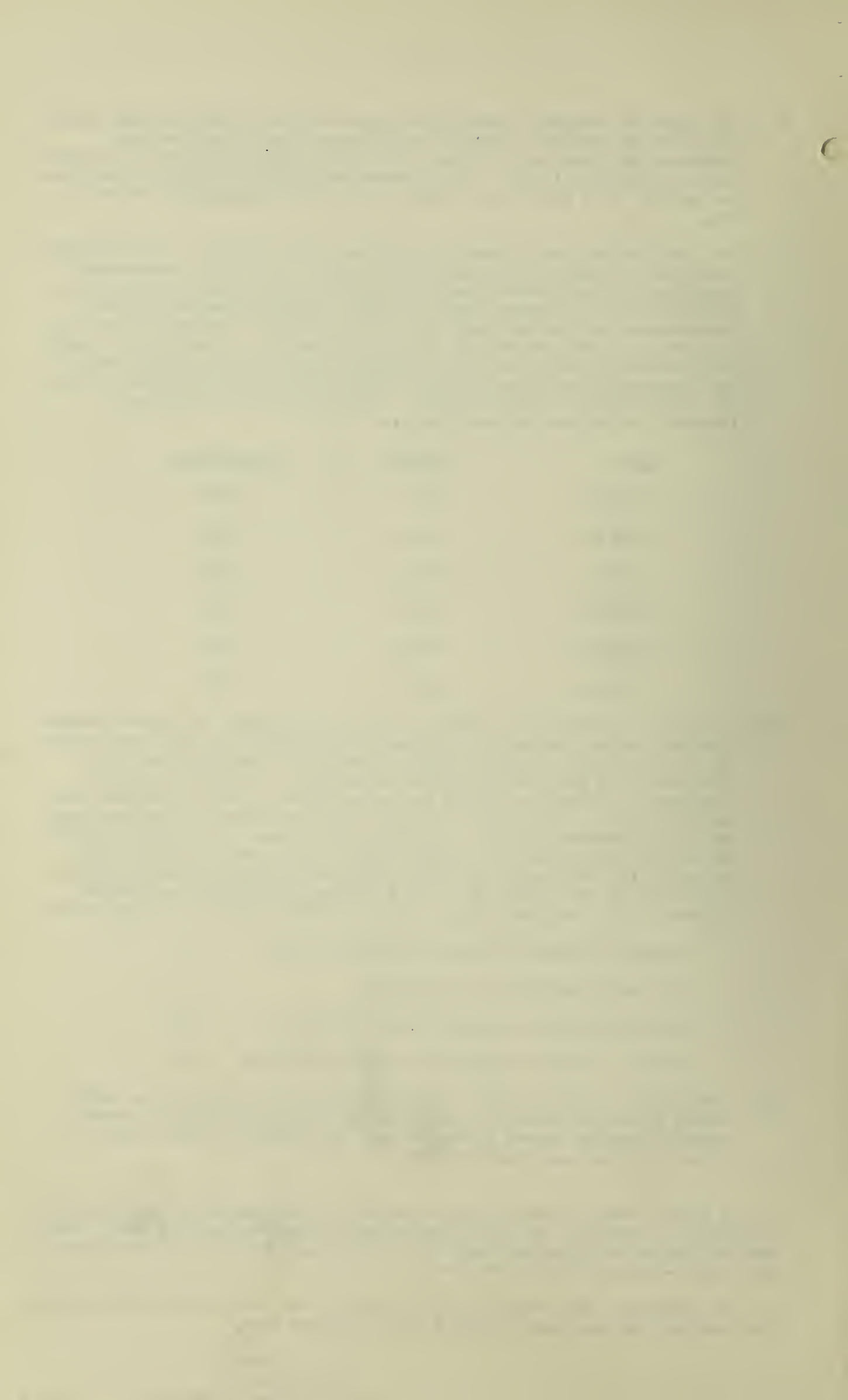
Number of Problem Families on register 31/12/59 - 17

13. Once again I am pleased to be able to report that during the year under review it was not considered necessary to remove to hospital or other suitable premises anyone in need of care and attention under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act 1948.

I should like to express my appreciation to all departments of the Council including Mr. Winfield, the Senior Public Health Inspector and his staff, and to the professional and clerical staff of the Divisional Office for their valued help and co-operation during the year.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, may I thank you and all members of the Council for your help and courteous reception throughout the year.

Yours faithfully,  
J.M. PATERSON,  
Medical Officer of Health.





# SECTION I

## Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area

Area (Acres)	4,394
Population (Estimated R.G. 1959)	41,740
Population (Estimated R.G. 1938)	43,090
Number of Inhabited Houses (1959)	13,206
Number of Inhabited Houses (1938)	11,026
Rateable Value	£328,807
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£1,255
Density of Population	9.5 persons per acre

The Borough of Castleford is divided into 10 wards, namely:-

Airedale, Carlton, Fryston, Glass Houghton, Half Acres, Redhill, Snawthorne, Wheldale-Lock Lane, Whitwood and Whitwood Mere.

### SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

#### Comparability Factors

Births - 0.97 Deaths - 1.32

	Male	Female	Total	
<u>Live Births</u>				Live Birth Rate per 1,000
Legitimate	360	303	663	estimated Home Population -
Illegitimate	9	16	25	16.48 (corrected - 16)
<u>Still Births</u>				Still Birth Rate per 1,000
Legitimate	4	9	13	Live and Still Births - 22.7
Illegitimate	1	2	3	
<u>Total Births</u>				
Legitimate	364	312	676	
Illegitimate	10	18	28	
<u>Deaths</u>	250	201	451	Death Rate per 1,000 estimated
				Home Population - 10.8
				(corrected 14.3)

#### LIVE BIRTH RATES (per 1,000 Home Population)

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Live Birth Rate for Castleford (corrected for age and sex distribution)	15.2	13.98	14.19	14.77	16.02	16.00
Live Birth Rate for England and Wales	15.2	15.0	15.7	16.1	16.7	16.5
Live Birth Rate for the West Riding) Administrative County	15.1	15.4	16.4	16.7	16.7	16.5

#### STILL BIRTH RATES (per 1,000 Live and Still Births)

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Still Birth Rate for Castleford	24.6	30.2	25.3	30.5	21.3	22.7
Still Birth Rate for England & Wales	23.4	23.1	23.0	22.4	21.6	20.7



DEATH RATES (per 1,000 Home Population)

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Death Rate for Castleford (corrected for age and sex distribution)	12.51	12.45	13.73	13.46	12.8	14.3
Death Rate for England and Wales	11.3	11.7	11.7	11.5	11.7	11.6
Death Rate for the West Riding Administrative County	11.9	11.7	11.8	11.7	11.9	11.6

CRUDE RATES FOR CASTLEFORD

	1957	1958	1959
All Causes	10.2	9.7	10.8
Tuberculosis, respiratory	0.07	0.07	0.10
Other forms of Tuberculosis	0.00	0.05	0.00
Cancer of lung and bronchus	0.43	0.22	0.55
Cancer, all sites	1.82	1.61	1.94
Vascular lesions of the nervous system	1.63	1.58	1.29
Coronary disease and angina	1.13	1.44	1.61
Heart and circulatory, all forms	3.07	3.29	3.91
Pneumonia	0.50	0.60	0.59
Respiratory diseases - all forms	1.42	1.25	1.63

Causes of Death (figures taken from  
Registrar General's Tables)

	1957			1958			1959		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Tuberculosis, respiratory	2	1	3	2	1	3	3	1	4
Tuberculosis, other forms	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-
Syphilitic disease	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	3	1	4	15	2	17	5	13	18
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	16	2	18	8	1	9	22	1	23
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	5	5	-	4	4	-	5	5
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	4	4	-	5	5	-	2	2
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	21	11	32	19	12	31	11	19	30
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	3	3	1	-	1	2	1	3
Diabetes	1	3	4	1	2	3	1	4	5
Vascular lesions of the nervous system	28	40	68	36	30	66	29	25	54
carried forward:	72	70	142	84	60	144	73	74	147



	1957			1958			1959		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
brought forward:	72	70	142	84	60	144	73	74	147
Coronary disease, angina	27	20	47	43	17	60	46	21	67
Hypertension with heart disease	3	7	10	6	2	8	8	7	15
Other heart disease	30	26	56	26	24	50	28	43	71
Other circulatory disease	7	8	15	11	8	19	4	6	10
Influenza	2	2	4	-	-	-	4	4	8
Pneumonia	15	8	23	14	7	21	19	6	25
Bronchitis	23	6	29	24	3	27	25	6	31
Other diseases of the respiratory system	2	1	3	4	-	4	4	-	4
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	3	-	3	1	1	2	1	1	2
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	3	4	-	1	1	1	-	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	4	-	4	3	2	5	2	2	4
Hyperplasia of prostate	3	-	3	2	-	2	3	-	3
Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital malformations	2	1	3	1	-	1	-	-	-
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	23	15	38	16	17	33	16	22	38
Motor vehicle accidents	3	1	4	1	-	1	6	-	6
All other accidents	11	8	19	10	5	15	8	8	16
Suicide	6	2	8	7	4	11	1	1	2
Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
TOTALS	242	183	425	253	150	403	250	201	451





COMPARATIVE STATISTICAL DATA FOR THE PERIOD 1950 - 1959 INCLUSIVE

Year	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate	Maternal Mortality Rate	Cancer Death Rate	T.B. Death Rate		Number of cases of:		Number of Deaths from:-			
						Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Scarlet Fever	Poliomyelitis	Tuber- culosis	Cancer of lung and bronchus	Disease & Angina	Heart and Circulatory all forms
1950	16.6	11.5	38	3.99	1.77	0.35	0.02	72	4	16	10	39	177
1951	16.5	11.41	23	1.39	1.35	0.28	0.05	51	-	14	10	41	206
1952	16.99	9.67	41	1.33	1.64	0.19	0.02	43	-	9	8	52	148
1953	15.45	9.44	38	-	1.57	0.26	0.09	154	1	15	9	44	132
1954	15.83	10.17	28	-	1.76	0.26	-	26	1	11	15	45	145
1955	14.56	10.12	26	-	1.86	0.17	0.02	9	8	8	18	61	151
1956	14.78	10.33	16	1.6	1.68	0.22	-	25	5	9	14	59	152
1957	15.2	10.2	32	-	1.82	0.07	-	16	4	3	18	47	128
1958	16.52	9.7	22	-	1.61	0.07	0.05	158	9	5	9	60	137
1959	16.48	10.8	22	-	1.94	0.10	-	60	-	4	23	67	163





### INFANTILE MORTALITY

The infantile mortality rate is the number of deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 registered live births.

	1956	1957	1958	1959
Number of Deaths	10	20	15	15
Death Rate of all infants per 1,000 Live Births	16	32	22	22
Death Rate of legitimate infants per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births	17	26	18	20
Death Rate of Illegitimate infants per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births	-	191	136	80
Death Rate for England and Wales	24	23	23	22
Death Rate for the West Riding Administrative County	27	26	24	24

Of the 15 deaths which took place of children under one year of age, eight were males and seven were females.

On investigation the main causes of death were shown to be as follows:-

Prematurity	4	Tentorial tear	1
Broncho-pneumonia	3	Acute otitis media	1
Acute bronchitis	3	Meningitis	1
Intra uterine asphyxia	1	Cerebral haemorrhage	1

The age groups at which death occurred were:-

<u>0 - 24 hours</u>	<u>1 - 7 days</u>	<u>1 - 4 weeks</u>	<u>1 - 12 months</u>
6	1	-	8

### NEO-NATAL MORTALITY

The neo-natal mortality rate is the number of deaths of infants under four weeks of age per 1,000 Live Births.

	1956	1957	1958	1959
Number of Deaths	6	12	12	7
Death Rate of all infants per 1,000 Live Births	9.72	18.9	17.4	10.2
Death Rate for England and Wales	16.9	16.5	16.2	15.8

#### Comments on Vital Statistics.

**BIRTHS.** The number of live births in 1959 is exactly the same as in 1958 and the total births figure exceeds that of 1958 by only 1. However, the slight increase in the estimated population brings the crude birth rate for 1959 down to 16.48 but this, nevertheless, is still above the average for the last 10 years. There were 28 illegitimate live and still births and this figure compares favourably with the average of 28.4 over the last decade.

**DEATHS.** The overall death rate is above that of last year and in fact is slightly higher than the average for the 10 year period commencing 1950. Infant deaths during the year were again below the average for the area and the rate compares exactly with that for the country as a whole. Whilst deaths from all forms of tuberculosis were well down, deaths from lung cancer jumped from 9 in 1958 to 23 in 1959.



NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING THE YEAR 1959 IN AGE GROUPS

Notified Diseases	Under 1 year	1 - 2	3 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 14	15 - 24	25 & over	No age	Total	Removed to Hospital
Measles	28	151	185	317	7	-	-	5	693	13
Whooping Cough	2	3	2	6	1	-	-	1	15	1
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	1	4	10	22	18	1	1	3	60	31
Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polio- encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Notified Diseases	0 - 5	5 - 15	15 - 44	45 - 64	65 & over	No age	Total	Removed to Hospital
Dysentery	4	-	4	-	-	-	8	4
Erysipelas	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Pneumonia	11	4	7	13	8	-	43	7
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	4
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	1	-	-	2	-	-	3	1
Meningococcal Meningitis	3	2	1	-	-	-	6	6



TABLE SHOWING NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES RECEIVED 1950 - 1959

Year	Measles	Whooping Cough	Scarlet Fever	Polio-myelitis	Dysentery	Pneumonia	Food Poisoning	Meningo-coccal Meningitis
1950	85	126	72	4	4	9	1	-
1951	1289	418	51	-	-	67	-	-
1952	385	300	43	-	1	66	6	-
1953	563	108	154	1	3	55	-	-
1954	35	76	26	1	5	30	6	1
1955	740	24	9	8	55	15	-	-
1956	10	27	25	5	10	26	3	4
1957	911	27	16	4	-	26	2	2
1958	7	7	158	9	16	12	-	2
1959	693	15	60	-	8	43	3	6



Date		Page		No.	
1890		1		1	
1891		2		2	
1892		3		3	
1893		4		4	
1894		5		5	
1895		6		6	
1896		7		7	
1897		8		8	
1898		9		9	
1899		10		10	
1900		11		11	
1901		12		12	
1902		13		13	
1903		14		14	
1904		15		15	
1905		16		16	
1906		17		17	
1907		18		18	
1908		19		19	
1909		20		20	
1910		21		21	
1911		22		22	
1912		23		23	
1913		24		24	
1914		25		25	
1915		26		26	
1916		27		27	
1917		28		28	
1918		29		29	
1919		30		30	
1920		31		31	
1921		32		32	
1922		33		33	
1923		34		34	
1924		35		35	
1925		36		36	
1926		37		37	
1927		38		38	
1928		39		39	
1929		40		40	
1930		41		41	
1931		42		42	
1932		43		43	
1933		44		44	
1934		45		45	
1935		46		46	
1936		47		47	
1937		48		48	
1938		49		49	
1939		50		50	
1940		51		51	
1941		52		52	
1942		53		53	
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1953		64		64	
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1956		67		67	
1957		68		68	
1958		69		69	
1959		70		70	
1960		71		71	
1961		72		72	
1962		73		73	
1963		74		74	
1964		75		75	
1965		76		76	
1966		77		77	
1967		78		78	
1968		79		79	
1969		80		80	
1970		81		81	
1971		82		82	
1972		83		83	
1973		84		84	
1974		85		85	
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1978		89		89	
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1980		91		91	
1981		92		92	
1982		93		93	
1983		94		94	
1984		95		95	
1985		96		96	
1986		97		97	
1987		98		98	
1988		99		99	
1989		100		100	
1990		101		101	
1991		102		102	
1992		103		103	
1993		104		104	
1994		105		105	
1995		106		106	
1996		107		107	
1997		108		108	
1998		109		109	
1999		110		110	
2000		111		111	
2001		112		112	
2002		113		113	
2003		114		114	
2004		115		115	
2005		116		116	
2006		117		117	
2007		118		118	
2008		119		119	
2009		120		120	
2010		121		121	
2011		122		122	
2012		123		123	
2013		124		124	
2014		125		125	
2015		126		126	
2016		127		127	
2017		128		128	
2018		129		129	
2019		130		130	
2020		131		131	
2021		132		132	
2022		133		133	
2023		134		134	
2024		135		135	
2025		136		136	
2026		137		137	
2027		138		138	
2028		139		139	
2029		140		140	
2030		141		141	
2031		142		142	
2032		143		143	
2033		144		144	
2034		145		145	
2035		146		146	
2036		147		147	

# TUBERCULOSIS SERVICES.

A clinic is held at the Chest Clinic, Linden Terrace, Pontefract. A Tuberculosis Health Visitor is employed who carries out regular home supervision of all patients on the register.

Free milk is provided by the County Council at the discretion of the Divisional Medical Officer if recommended by the Consultant Chest Physician in charge of the Clinic.

Total notifica- tions: 13	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
At all ages	9	3	1	-	3	1	-	-
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 25	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 35	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 45	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-
45 - 55	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 65	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Over 65	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-

Ratio of contacts seen by the Chest Physician to number of cases notified.

Year.	No. of actual cases notified.	No. of contacts found and examined.	Ratio of cases notified to contacts examined.
1957	29	68	2.34 to 1
1958	22	92	4.18 to 1
1959	13	56	4.31 to 1

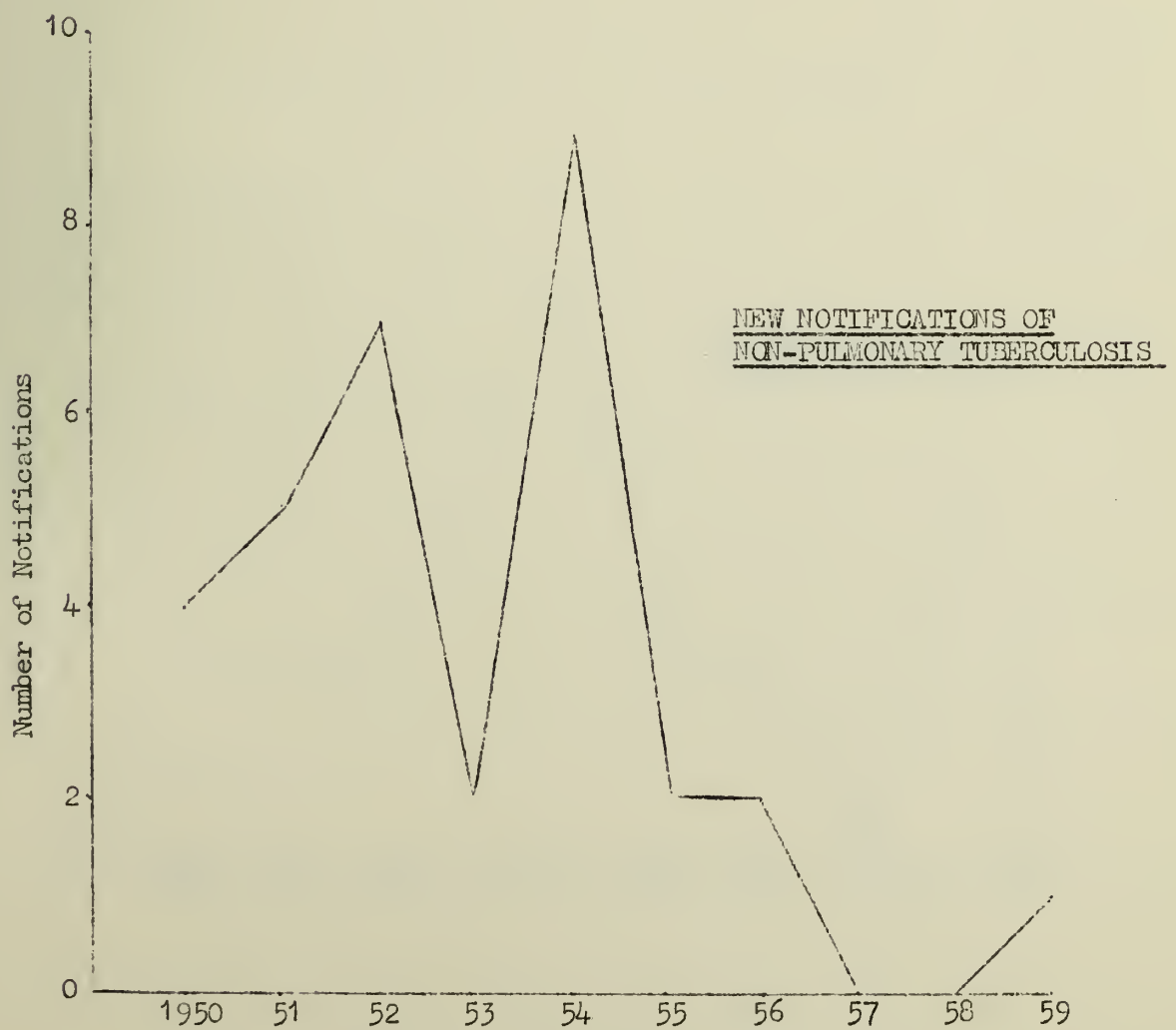
Of the 56 contacts who were examined,  
48 required further active investigation.

Table showing numbers on register and  
Deaths from Tuberculosis, 1950 - 1959.

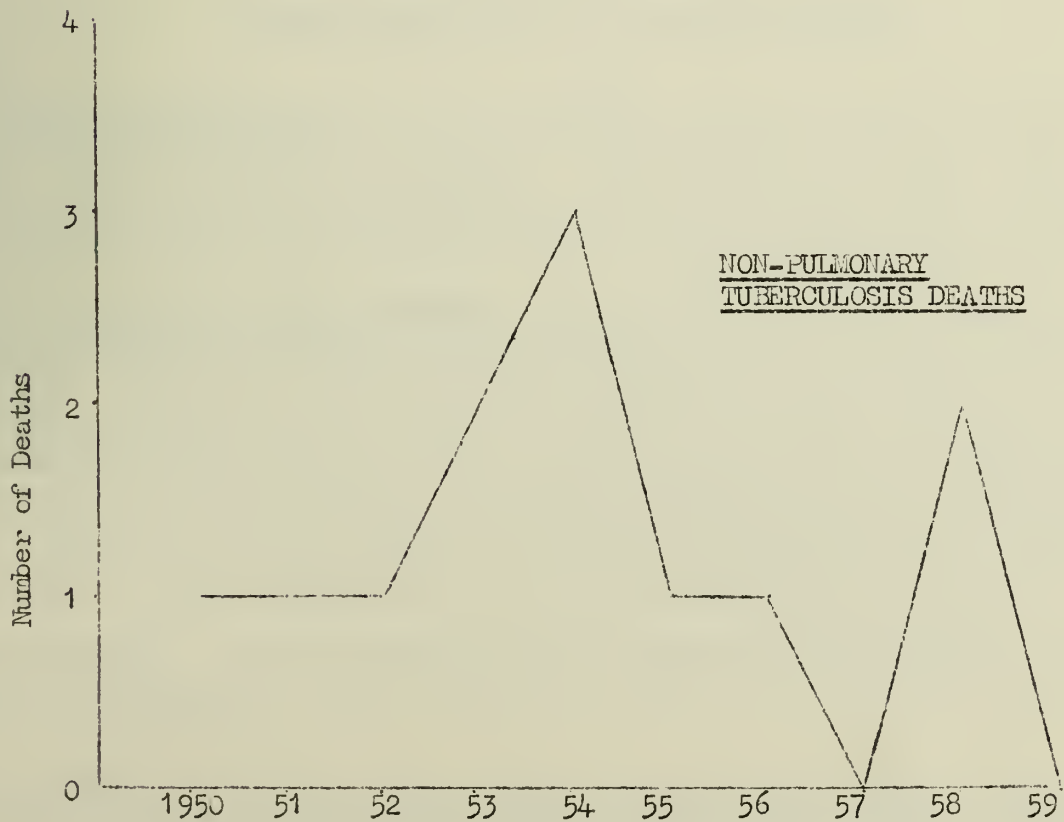
Year	Number on Register		Number of Deaths	
	Pulmonary	Non-pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-pulmonary
1950	263	72	15	1
1951	284	71	12	1
1952	278	73	8	1
1953	297	54	9	2
1954	285	49	16	3
1955	302	47	6	1
1956	301	47	4	1
1957	315	42	3	-
1958	315	33	3	2
1959	305	29	4	-













Comparison between numbers on Tuberculosis Register in 1958 and 1959.

	1958			1959		
	<u>Pulmonary</u>	<u>Non-pulmonary</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Pulmonary</u>	<u>Non-pulmonary</u>	<u>Total</u>
(a) Number of cases on Register 1st Jan.	315	42	357	315	33	348
(b) New cases notified during the year	22	-	22	12	1	13
(c) Restored to Register	-	-	-	-	-	-
(d) Transferred from other areas	4	-	4	4	-	4
(e) TOTALS:	341	42	383	331	34	365
(f) Number of cases removed from Register during the year	26	9	35	26	5	31
(g) Number of cases left on register at end of year	315	33	348	305	29	334

SECTION III

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF THE HEALTH SERVICES

A. HOSPITALS

General Hospital Accommodation. The one hospital in the Borough (The Castleford, Normanton and District Hospital), deals with acute surgical cases, diseases of men, orthopaedic cases and children's diseases. Facilities for all types of case are also available in the surrounding areas of Pontefract, Wakefield and Leeds. All hospitals in these areas are under the administration of the Leeds Regional Hospital Board.

Maternity Hospitals and Maternity Homes. The booking of beds for expectant mothers is carried out through the Divisional Health Office on an agency basis with the exception of certain abnormal cases who may be referred direct to a Consultant by their own General Practitioner. By far the largest number of expectant mothers, however, are booked at the Castleford Maternity Home and should the Home be fully booked arrangements can usually be made for the confinements to take place either at the Southmoor Hospital in Hemsworth or the Walton Hall Maternity Home. A monthly allocation of 43 bookings is made at the Castleford Maternity Home for residents of Castleford and Normanton. Abnormal cases are booked for confinement at the Manygates Maternity Hospital, Wakefield, the County General Hospital Maternity Unit, Wakefield, or at the Maternity Hospital in Leeds.

Isolation Hospitals. Patients with infectious diseases may be admitted to the Burntwood Hospital at Brierley or to Seacroft Hospital at Leeds. All cases of acute poliomyelitis are admitted to Seacroft.

B. AMBULANCE SERVICE.

The West Riding County Council provides the ambulance service for the Castleford district and the local depot is situated in Smawthorne Lane, telephone Castleford 2281.

C. LABORATORY FACILITIES.

The Medical Research Council of the Ministry of Health is responsible for the administration of the Public Health Laboratory at Wood Street, Wakefield. Specimens for bacteriological, virological, entomological and chemical investigations are accepted by the Laboratory from general practitioners and Public Health department staff.





SECTION IV  
LIAISON WITH HOSPITAL SERVICES

SCHEMES OF LIAISON.

The extreme flexibility of the preventive medical services coupled with the fact that there has been built up over the years a staff of highly trained social workers with a long tradition behind them, probably accounts for the fact that little difficulty has been encountered in establishing liaison services in the various fields of the National Health Service set-up. Locally these liaison services have been exploited as far as circumstances will allow but it is becoming more and more apparent as time goes on that in each and everyone of these services better results can be obtained when the liaison work is carried out by one specially designated Health Visitor rather than it should be shared out amongst the whole staff. This would suggest that in specialist work of this nature it is much easier for a particular worker to establish personal contact with the Consultant rather than having a number of persons doing this work which could tend to confuse and irritate him.

Tuberculosis Liaison Service.

In years gone by Castleford has had an unenviable record in regard to tuberculosis and so, as would naturally be expected, this was one of the first services to be re-organised in 1948. One tuberculosis Health Visitor covers the whole divisional area and by virtue of this set-up she has ready access to both chest physicians in the area; knows intimately the circumstances of every notified case in the area, and can focus attention immediately on any particular case concerning which a problem may arise. A high degree of co-ordination exists between the Chest Physician and the Medical Officer of Health and this in turn reflects the relative ease with which the local housing authority is prepared to re-house cases of tuberculosis, and the vigour with which the tuberculosis After-Care Committee operates in this area.

Diabetic Liaison Service.

In spite of the advanced treatment available to sufferers from diabetes and the relative ease with which their condition can be stabilised, we have still to reckon with the vagaries of human nature. It is true that the average diabetic can be relied upon to follow instructions but there are always the difficult cases who require closer supervision. Some two years ago one of my Health Visitors was detailed to undertake the duty of supervision of all the diabetics within the divisional area and of working in close conjunction with the diabetic Consultant. There is distinct evidence accumulating that this service is already paying dividends in that the Health Visitor responsible for this work is able to supervise the regime prescribed for each individual patient and also to ensure that where it is not carried out or where difficulties are arising, contact may be made with the Consultant or private practitioner.

Mental Health Liaison Service.

Some three years ago a pilot scheme was inaugurated in this divisional area by means of which the mental health Social Worker attended the local Psychiatric Clinic and where necessary furnished the Psychiatrist with background reports. This scheme has worked well and now that we are on the threshold of a new era in mental health there is every likelihood that it will soon be enlarged and extended.

Geriatric Liaison Service.

This service provides for the needs essentially of the older members of the community reflecting as it does the ageing population growing in our midst. The extent of the work carried out in this divisional area is I understand considerably more arduous numerically than in surrounding areas (by reason of the social conditions of the area) and will undoubtedly assume greater importance as the years go by. One of my Health Visitors maintains a close liaison with the geriatric consultant and the private practitioner, investigates new cases prior to admission to hospital and generally keeps informed her colleagues in the field as to what has been or is being done in regard to particular cases.

Maternity Home Liaison Service.

Over 30 years ago the Castleford Council already managing their own maternity and child welfare scheme made provision for a maternity home, and so long as it remained an integral part of the local authority set-up few problems arose. With the partitioning of the service in 1948 the need for a closer liaison between the Maternity Home and the field worker became acute. The Health Visitor appointed to undertake this task works in close conjunction with the Matron at the Home as well as with the newly delivered mother and she has become almost an integral part of the set-up. Her background knowledge derived from her colleagues can be of immense importance in ensuring the success of the maternity home confinement, as well as establishing the necessary contacts when the mother and child leave the Home.





Castleford, Normanton & District Hospital Liaison Service.

This hospital is responsible for the treatment of surgical and orthopaedic conditions as well as diseases of women and children, and it is found very helpful to have a liaison health visitor attached to this hospital to enable her to deal successfully with the social problems which arise from time to time amongst the patients. Much good work has been done and is being done though the activities in this type of liaison work is severely hampered by the relatively short stay of these patients before they are transferred to other post-operative hospitals situated outside this divisional area.

SECTION V(A)

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES

Infant Welfare

Old Council Offices, Sagar Street, Castleford.	Mon. & Thurs.	2 - 4 p.m.
Methodist Church, Airedale, Castleford.	Mon. & Thurs.	2 - 4 p.m.
St. Paul's Church, Glass Houghton, Castleford.	Tuesday	2 - 4 p.m.
West Villa, Lumley Street, Hightown, Castleford.	Monday	2 - 4 p.m.

Ante-Natal

Old Council Offices, Sagar Street, Castleford.	Alt. weds.	2 - 4 p.m.
Methodist Church, Airedale, Castleford.	1st, 2nd & 4th Tues.	2 - 4 p.m.
St. Paul's Church, Glass Houghton, Castleford.	2nd & 4th Wed.	2 - 4 p.m.
West Villa, Lumley Street, Hightown, Castleford.	Thursday	2 - 4 p.m.

Relaxation Classes for Expectant Mothers

"Castledene", Pontefract Road, Castleford.	Tuesday	2.30 - 4 p.m.
Methodist Church, Airedale, Castleford.	1st, 2nd & 4th Tues.	2 - 4 p.m.

School Clinics

Old Council Offices, Sagar Street, Castleford.	Wednesday	9 a.m. - 12 noon
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Minor Ailments Clinics

Old Council Offices, Sagar Street, Castleford.	Mon. & Fri.	9 - 10.30 a.m.
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Sessions are also held weekly at the following schools:-

Redhill Infants'	Cutsyke Infants'	Castleford Nursery
New Fryston J.M. & I.	Whitwood Mere Infants'	Airedale Infants'
Glass Houghton J.M. & I.	Hightown C. of E. J.M. & I.	Oyster Park
Ashton Road Infants'		

Smallpox Vaccination, Diphtheria Immunisation,

Whooping Cough Vaccination and Tetanus Immunisation.

Carried out in all Infant Welfare Clinics - as required by arrangement.

B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis

By arrangement with the Divisional Public Health Office,  
"Castledene", Pontefract Road, Castleford.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

By arrangement with the Divisional Public Health Office,  
"Castledene", Pontefract Road, Castleford.

Specialist Clinics

ORTHOPAEDIC.	"Castledene", Pontefract Rd., Castleford.	4th Tuesday	10 a.m. - 12 noon
PAEDIATRIC.	-do-	3rd Wednesday	2 - 4 p.m.
OPHTHELMIC.	-do-	Wednesday	10 a.m. - 12 noon, 2 - 3 p.m.
SPEECH THERAPY.	Old Council Offices, Sagar Street, Castleford.	Tuesday & Fri. Tuesday	9 a.m. - 12 noon, 2 - 4 p.m.
EAR, NOSE & THROAT.	Hightown Hospital, Castleford.	Alt. Weds.	12.15 p.m.

Ultra Violet Light Clinic.

"Castledene", Pontefract Road, Castleford.	Tues. & Fri.	9 - 11 a.m.
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# SECTION V(B)

## RELAXATION EXERCISES CLINIC.

During the year sessions were held at "Castledene" and nine patients attended with a total of 100 attendances compared with 332 in 1958.

## CHILD WELFARE CENTRES

Child Welfare Centre	No. of sessions during yr	ATTENDANCES				Attending for first time 0 - 1
		0 - 1	Average per session	1 - 5	Average per session	
Airedale Methodist Church	87	4819	55.4	534	6.1	318
Glass Houghton St. Paul's Institute	48	2342	48.8	468	9.8	99
Sagar Street, Castleford.	101	4053	40.1	1115	11.0	184
West Villa, Hightown, Castleford.	48	2557	53.3	647	13.5	121
TOTALS	284	13771	48.5	2764	9.7	722

## ANTE-NATAL CLINICS

Centre	Number of sessions	Number of attendances	Average per session	No. attending for first time
Airedale	33	245	7.4	62
Glass Houghton	24	83	3.5	18
Sagar Street	26	200	7.7	55
Hightown	48	308	6.4	48
TOTALS	131	836	6.4	183

Details are given below of the proprietary brands of foods etc. and their uses, which were available at cost price to all women attending the clinics.

Cow & Gate Cereal	Weaning Foods	Glucose	Baby tonics and Vitamin Concentrates
Baby Rice		Maltolin & Iron	
Robrex		Virol	
Farex		Adexolin Drops	
Trufood Cereal		Minadex	
Scott's Twin Pack		Robeleine	
Colact	To increase lactation in Nursing Mothers	Cow & Gate Full Cream	Dried Milk
Lactagol		Osternilk No.1	
I.C.D. Tablets		Osternilk No.2	
Ambrosia Tablets		Trufood Humanised	
Fersolate Tablets		Trufood Follow-on	
Ovaltine			
Horlicks			





# PREMATURE BIRTHS

Table showing details of the premature infants born in Castleford during 1959.

Birth Weight	TOTAL BORN				No. who died under 28 days		No. survived 28 days
	DEAD		ALIVE		at home	in hosp.	
	at home	in hospital	at home	in hospital			
Under 3 lbs.	-	1	-	3	-	3	-
3 - 4 lbs.	-	1	-	8	-	1	7
4 - 5½ lbs.	1	8	4	22	-	1	25
Total	1	10	4	33	-	5	32

## SECTION V(C)

### HOME NURSING SERVICE

<u>Year</u>	<u>No. of cases</u>	<u>Total number of visits</u>
1958	653	20,257
1959	521	18,438
Average visit load in Castleford per Home Nurse		- 3,254
Average accepted visit load per Home Nurse		- 3,000

### MIDWIFERY

	1956		1957		1958		1959	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No. delivered in hospital	406	64	425	65	441	63	465	66
No. delivered by Domiciliary Midwives	227	36	230	35	262	37	239	34
Total	633	100	655	100	703	100	704	100
Domiciliary cases delivered under Gas and Air Analgesia	190	84	177	77	215	82	224	87

### HEALTH VISITING

Six qualified Health Visitors and three Assistant Health Visitors are employed in the Borough and in accordance with the National Health Service Act their duties are many and varied.

Home visiting, to advise on the care of young children, persons suffering from illness (including adults) and expectant and nursing mothers is carried out by Health Visitors whilst cleanliness inspections of school children is carried out in schools by the Assistant Health Visitors.

During the year under review a total of 17,235 visits were made to the following categories of cases:-

Expectant mothers	-	185
Children under 1 year	-	4338
Children 1 - 2 years	-	2248
Children 2 - 5 years	-	1593
Others	-	8871
		<u>17235</u>

No. of children visited during year - 2627  
Total No. of families or households visited - 2742





# SECTION V(D)

## HOME HELP SERVICE

During the year the equivalent of 39 full-time Home Helps was allocated to this Division and the number of cases in Castleford provided with the services of a Home Help was 434, made up as follows:-

<u>Type of case</u>	<u>No. of cases</u>	<u>Hours</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Maternity	10	305	1
Tuberculosis	7	1,009	2
Chronic	393	48,784	93
Others	24	2,050	4
	<u>434</u>	<u>52,148</u>	<u>100</u>

This service in Castleford by reason of the increase in number of the older age groups in the community is predominantly used by the aged and infirm. It helps these old people to remain in their homes where otherwise it would be necessary to arrange hospital supervision, but even with an equivalent staff of 39 Home Helps, our resources are stretched to the utmost.

# SECTION V(E)

## MENTAL HEALTH

Summary of cases at present under  
Supervision under the Mental Deficiency Acts as at  
31st December, 1959

	<u>Under 16</u>		<u>Over 16</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	
Under Statutory Supervision	13	8	23	32	76
Under Guardianship	-	-	-	1	1
Under Voluntary Supervision	-	-	9	11	20
TOTAL	13	8	22	44	97
Attending Occupation Centre	7	4	1	6	18
Gainfully employed	-	-	18	3	21
Usefully employed at home	-	-	-	8	8
Too handicapped mentally and physically to undertake any form of training or employment	4	1	5	13	23
TOTAL	11	5	24	30	70
Married mental defectives under supervision	-	-	-	5	5

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cases awaiting admission to Institution	2	3	5
On Licence from Institution	1	-	1





Report for year 1959 on the new Airedale Occupation Centre.

In 1948 the West Riding County Council accepted as a practicable procedure the principle that mentally defective children had an equal right to be taught in schools appropriate to their mental capacity just in the same way as normal children in order to allow them to give free expression to their limited innate abilities. For far too long had these unfortunates been pushed into the background out of human sight as if they were lepers, the very sight of whom contaminated the rest of the community. The opening of the Occupation Centre in Lock Lane, Castleford proved to be the turning point in the lives of many of these children and it was the precursor of other such centres in the West Riding administrative area. As we look back over the decade which has elapsed since then and analyse the work done in this Centre, we cannot but realise that in spite of its numerous limitations and faults, its primitive cramped classrooms and its eternal frustrations, it did at least fulfil the purpose for which it was primarily intended. It provided a new concept in the teaching of mental defectives whereby they could have inculcated into them the moral and social standards demanded of the community, and what is perhaps more important, they could mature emotionally according to the extent of their mental ability. It provided also a yardstick by means of which future centres could be planned. Appropriately enough a decade later at the end of 1958 the tenancy was relinquished and after some very feverish activity occupation of the new purpose-built centre in Airedale was entered into. Fears were entertained initially that the scheme might be too ambitious and that the gathering ground covered too wide an area but these were soon found to be groundless, and this was largely due to the very efficient transport arrangements which had been made. Places were available for 48 children and 28 young adults and on the opening day 67 of these places were taken - 14 from Castleford, 3 from Normanton, 28 from Pontefract, 14 from Wakefield Rural District, 5 from Wetherby and 3 from Rothwell. At intervals during the year more children were admitted and by the year end there was a total of 84 on the register. Whilst the old centre, in spite of its limitations, served a very useful purpose indeed providing as it did a valuable service for the junior children and older girls, it did nevertheless come nowhere near its objective where the older boys were concerned. It was most disturbing to have to cast adrift boys of 14 and 15 because there was no male instructor to take them in hand, nor were there the types of instruction available suitable to the needs of these boys. On a number of occasions suitable boys were sent to the Industrial Centre at Leeds, but unfortunately these arrangements always fell far short of the mark, primarily I believe because of the travelling difficulties involved. When one appreciates that in all a minimum of 6 separate bus journeys per day were involved, one can realise better the root source of the poor response. This defect has now been remedied by the provision of an adolescent and adult male section where practical instruction is given in handicraft work under a male instructor, and one cannot but agree that this service is fulfilling a definite need. It is generally conceded that these lads are often capable of performing useful repetitive work without becoming bored, and one can foresee that the next logical step, if they are not to become a complete liability on the community, will be to devise work of a more specialised nature for them to do, the ultimate end of which will be to make them partially or completely self supporting. These lads could then go into the community to make their own way in life, returning periodically when circumstances become too difficult for them, whence they could in turn re-emerge when they had regained their confidence. It could thus become at one and the same time a habilitation and a rehabilitation centre.

On the opening of the new centre it was noticeable at first that some of the 'old boys' missed the freedom of the earlier one with its lack of classrooms as such but they very soon became accustomed to the idea of individual classrooms. Furthermore in view of the more extensive premises and the appointment of two more teachers, one male and the other female, the teaching load was more evenly spread. During the first few weeks difficulty was experienced by the teachers in regard to the stage of training of their pupils; some of them had attended the Lock Lane Centre, others had attended another Centre where the routine was different while others had never attended a Centre at all. The situation required some very careful handling indeed but with ingenuity and common sense soon they were all integrated into one class, working in unison. It was noticeable too that those children who had already attended a Centre eased the work of the teacher in many ways towards attaining that degree of integration so necessary in the smooth running of a Centre. The older boys are very happy with a male instructor learning crafts more suitable for boys though some difficulty was encountered initially in teaching them to use a treadle fretsaw. Several of them have now mastered it. They have also cultivated a large piece of garden and the money obtained from the sale of the produce will be used for the purchase of fertilizer and seeds for the coming year.

In June the Parent/Teachers Association purchased a modern washer and spin drier and presented it to the Centre for the use of the older female pupils. Whereas previously all the laundry was done by an outside firm, laundering has now become one of the services performed by the Centre pupils and it is contemplated that before long cookery lessons will be got under way. As a result of all this specialised training these older girls are being and will further be enabled to carry out housewifery duties which previously would have been considered quite beyond their capacity. All the pupils of both sexes who can are encouraged to participate in some form of handicraft including many who have never had any previous experience in it. Over the year £105 was raised from the sale of these items and very few are left on our hands. The work carried out is of quite a high standard.





SECTION V(F)

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

At the end of the year 8,680 children were attending schools in the district and 3,871 of them were medically examined in the schools during the year. The results of these examinations are shown in the following table:-

PERIODIC INSPECTIONS

Year of Birth	No. of pupils inspected	Physical condition of pupils inspected	
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
1955 & later	133	132	1
1954	238	232	6
1953	226	225	1
1952	174	171	3
1951	369	369	-
1950	227	224	3
1949	76	74	2
1948	547	526	21
1947	546	535	11
1946	183	181	2
1945	398	389	9
1944 & earlier	754	753	1
TOTALS	3871	3811	60

OTHER INSPECTIONS

Special - 854  
Re-inspections - 76

Cleanliness Inspections.

Routine cleanliness inspections are carried out at every school periodically by Health Visitors. During 1959 individual examinations totalled 23,145, out of which 608 (2.6%) cases of uncleanness were found.

Minor Ailments Clinic.

337 sessions were held either at the Local Authority Clinic in Sagar Street or at certain of the schools in the area, and 2,514 attendances were made at these sessions.

Ophthalmic Clinic.

Sessions held - 46  
No. of children attending - 400  
Total attendances - 688  
No. prescribed spectacles - 272

Orthopaedic Clinic.

13 children made a total of 49 attendances and 7 sessions were held in 1959.

Paediatric Clinic.

9 sessions were held during the year at which 29 children attended.





Ultra Violet Light Clinic.

Sessions were held at the Divisional Public Health Office each Tuesday and Friday for children up to 15 years of age and the rate of attendance was twice per week.

The following are the numbers of new cases and attendances in the 0 - 4 and 5 - 15 age groups during the year:-

New cases		Total number of attendances	
0 - 4	5 - 15	0 - 4	5 - 15
18	110	236	1506

Ear, Nose & Throat Clinic.

Sessions held	- 23
No. of children attending	- 30
No. of attendances	- 117

Speech Therapy Clinic.

134 sessions were held at which 46 children attended.

SECTION V(G)

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

B.C.G. Vaccination

	1958	1959
No. of 13 year-old children on school register at beginning of year	892	948
No. offered tuberculin testing and vaccination if necessary	892	948
No. of acceptances	586	478
No. tested	465	352
No. found positive (i.e. had already had contact with tuberculosis)	121	56
No. negative	315	277
No. not ascertained	<u>29</u> 465	<u>19</u> 352
No. vaccinated	313	276
Percentage of children who have been in contact with tuberculosis and discovered during the year	28%	17%
Percentage of children who have never been in contact with tuberculosis and discovered during the year	72%	83%

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis.

The following table shows the number of adults and children who had, by the end of 1959, received vaccination against Poliomyelitis.

0 - 4 years		5 - 15 years		15 years & over	
2 injections	3 injections	2 injections	3 injections	2 injections	3 injections
1210	592	5455	3966	2099	279



### Vaccination against Whooping Cough.

The following table shows the vaccinations carried out over the past six years.

Year	Under 6 months	6 months to 1 yr.	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	3 - 4 years	4 - 5 years	Total
1954	1	254	81	13	10	-	361
1955	3	236	66	4	5	2	318
1956	-	158	53	4	5	4	220
1957	5	144	50	3	5	-	207
1958	6	160	61	20	7	-	254
1959	8	191	91	20	4	-	314

### Vaccination against Smallpox.

The following table shows the vaccinations and re-vaccinations carried out since 1954.

Year		Under 1 year	1 year	2 - 4 years	5 - 14 years	15 years and over	Total	
1954	Vaccinated	30	4	4	2	19	59	71
	Re-vaccinated	-	-	-	1	11	12	
1955	Vaccinated	31	5	7	5	17	65	83
	Re-vaccinated	-	-	1	4	13	18	
1956	Vaccinated	15	-	1	3	13	32	47
	Re-vaccinated	-	-	-	-	15	15	
1957	Vaccinated	32	1	4	2	16	55	71
	Re-vaccinated	-	-	4	-	12	16	
1958	Vaccinated	29	2	5	8	26	70	86
	Re-vaccinated	-	-	-	2	14	16	
1959	Vaccinated	68	6	7	14	48	143	166
	Re-vaccinated	-	-	-	3	20	23	

### Diphtheria Immunisation.

The following table shows the immunisations carried out during the year:-

Primary		Refresher	
0 - 4	5 - 15	0 - 4	5 - 15
432	13	-	232

By the end of 1959, 59% of the 0 - 5 population and 82% of the 5 - 15 population had been immunised against Diphtheria, and as has been said previously there has not been one confirmed notified case in ten years.

## SECTION VI

### PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY.

Supply. Water is purchased in bulk from Wakefield County Borough. The water is soft in character having a total average hardness of 60 p.p.m.

Purification. Apart from the purification undertaken at the source of supply no further action is taken locally except for additional chlorination of water in the reservoirs.

Consumption. In 1959, the average daily consumption for Castleford was 1,369,279 gallons, of which 909,496 gallons were used for domestic purposes and 459,783 gallons industrially. There was a sufficiency of water for all uses.



B O R O U G H   O F   C A S T L E F O R D

Annual Report

of the

Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent

E.J.WINFIELD, M.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I., M.INST. P.C.

Year Ended 31st December, 1959

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BOROUGH OF CASTLEFORD

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR, FOR  
THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 1959, BEING A REPORT OF THE  
SANITARY CONDITIONS OF THE TOWN

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Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to place before you my Sixteenth Annual Report, in which is given a brief review of both the workings of my department and of the sanitary conditions obtaining in the district during the year 1959.

For the first time for several years I am able to report that a full complement of qualified Public Health Inspectors has been secured - this only at the middle of the year. As a result the continued progress of the slum clearance programme has been assured and in addition extensive works have been carried out in other fields - particularly those of food hygiene and atmospheric pollution. Further reference will be made to this later in the report.

During the year there was no major legislation affecting public health. The House Purchase and Housing Act came into force with effect mainly on the provisions covering improvement grants. The Factories Act 1959 was also passed but did not come into force; the main alteration here is the transfer of control of fire escapes in factories from local health authorities to fire brigade authorities. In addition to this legislation the Slaughterhouse Hygiene and Prevention of Cruelty Regulations, made in 1958, came into force during the year under review.

Housing:

The housing of the people is ever a matter of vital importance and any review of housing circumstances must perforce be of great interest.

During the years immediately following the last great war the emphasis was essentially on new building, the making good of the lost years plus the losses sustained by enemy action, but of more recent years it has been possible to give thought to existing property and its condition. As a result the clearance of unfit property and the improvement of substandard property have together secured greater prominence.

The prominence has been further supported by the Government requirement of a laid-down programme of slum clearance and as we approach the end of the prescribed five year period it is particularly interesting to consider the progress made together with present conditions.

During the past five years I have referred to the progress made annually in slum clearance, to the number of improvement grants made and to the construction of new houses - without which slum clearance would not be possible. I now take the opportunity of setting before members of the Council a comprehensive picture of not only our operations during 1959 but of the progress made with our programme as a whole.

I commence with the erection of dwellings.

## New Housing

During the year the Council's own new housing was divided between Ferry Fryston and Half Acres - 150 houses being erected on the former site and 82 on the latter.

Private enterprise was responsible for the erection of 36 further dwellings.

These figures compare very favourably with those of 1958, the Council's own building being virtually the same, but with a slight increase in the figure for private enterprise.

In considering these figures one cannot but think of the overall position. At Ferry Fryston the estate has moved steadily forward until at the year end one could visualise something of the completed scheme. A vast area of modern housing with wide streets, open spaces and ideal living conditions has appeared and in viewing this members of the Council must feel both pride and satisfaction when they recall the areas and localities from which the tenants have been drawn.

At Half Acres the same sense of pride must exist when the changeover is studied. From the old overcrowded, unfit area there has arisen an area of modern housing whose amenities must give great benefit to the residents. The contrast has been most marked during the year under review when as more and more new houses were commenced more and more of the old disappeared, unveiling to the eye open spaces and pleasant conditions. At the year end only a few gaunt skeletons stood as reminders of the past and with their time fast running out.

Despite the development actually taking place time has been found to consider the years to come and during the year plans were laid for securing sites for the future. At Half Acres extensions are agreed which will enable house building to continue Southwards from the present scheme towards the Leeds-Barnsdale Road, whilst land was secured in the Whitwood Mere area to enable some building to be undertaken there.

These proposals, if carried through, will ensure the continuation of slum clearance work, and should be borne in mind when considering that aspect of our work.

The Council can thus claim to have made great progress, and to be making even further progress in the matter of rehousing.

## Slum Clearance.

As in previous years a considerable amount of departmental time has been spent on this work.

1959 may well be termed the year of transition - for not only did it see the virtual end of the original five year programme, but also the formulation and commencement of a second programme designed to cover the succeeding seven years.

A detailed analysis of the five year programme is given in the following Table I and from this it will be seen that with the exception of a few houses all the premises in the original programme have been reported upon and action taken even though in some cases this action has not yet been completed. In the final winding up of



this programme, action on some of the houses originally scheduled was deferred, but as a large number of houses had been dealt with in advance of the category originally allocated, the final figure is much greater than that originally submitted to the Minister.

In the new programme planned for the years 1959 to 1969, action is largely confined to the Wheldon Road, Whitwood Mere and Hightown Areas, but with small blocks of properties in various parts of the town added. These latter are taken from the individual unfit categories of the original report. A summary of this programme is given in Table II.

The figures relating to work carried out in 1959, are given below:-

#### Clearance Areas - Original Programme

The following areas which were reported upon in 1958, were confirmed in 1959:-

<u>Area</u>	<u>No. of Houses</u>
Garth Street Clearance Area.....	46
Eastfield Lane, Nos.1 & 2 Clearance Areas.....	8
Rectory Street Clearance Area.....	8
Mexborough Terrace Clearance Area.....	9
Pottery Street No.2 Clearance Area.....	8
Town Centre Nos.1 & 4 Clearance Areas.....	6
Gillatt's Row Clearance Area.....	8
Town Centre Nos.5 & 6 Clearance Areas.....	11
Haste Street Clearance Area.....	6

The following area which was reported upon in 1958, was confirmed in 1960:-

Town Centre No.2 Compulsory Purchase Order	3
--	---

The following area which was reported upon in 1958, was not confirmed by the Minister:-

Town Centre No.3 Compulsory Purchase Order	3
--	---

The following area was reported upon in 1959, an Order was made by the Council in 1960, a Public Inquiry held but the decision not yet received:-

Whitwood No.2 Compulsory Purchase Order...	95
--	----

Continuation Programme

The following areas from the second programme were reported upon in 1959, Orders made and Public Inquiries held. Confirmation of the Orders was received in 1960:-

<u>Area</u>	<u>No. of Houses</u>
Wheldon Road No.2 Clearance Area.....	77
Town Centre No.7 Compulsory Purchase Order..	17

Individual Houses

Demolition Orders made in 1957 and premises demolished in 1959.....	1
Demolition Orders made in 1959 and premises demolished in 1959.....	22
Demolition Orders made in 1958 and tenants rehoused in 1959 but premises not demolished in 1959.....	5
Demolition Orders made in 1959 and tenants rehoused in 1959 but premises not demolished in 1959.....	1
Local Authority owned houses certified as unfit and demolished in 1959.....	1
Local Authority owned houses certified unfit and tenants rehoused in 1959 but not demolished in 1959.....	5
Closing Orders made in 1948 and tenants rehoused and houses closed in 1959.....	13
Closing Orders made in 1959 and tenants rehoused and houses closed in 1959.....	3
Houses where undertaking given not to re-use for human habitation and tenants rehoused in 1959.....	1
Closing Orders made on parts of buildings in 1958 and tenants rehoused and premises closed in 1959.....	2



TABLE I  
SUMMARY OF THE ORIGINAL FIVE YEAR PROGRAMME

Clearance Areas	No, in original Programme	Revised No.	Demolished	Closed	Excluded by Minister	Action Confirmed		Action not yet confirmed.	To be dealt with	Left for time being
						Vacant and to be demolished	Families to re-house			
Albion Street	50	44	36	3	-	5	-	-	-	-
York St/Castle St.	60	56	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gillatt's Quarry	17	17	10	1	5	-	-	-	1	-
New Fryston	-	72	54	11	-	-	-	-	7	-
Half Acres 1 )	-	-	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 )	307	306	85	-	-	5	1	-	-	-
3 )	-	-	81	-	-	38	-	-	-	-
Whitwood	-	104	9	-	-	-	-	95	-	-
<u>Individual Unfits</u>										
Category A	434	599	427	15	5	48	1	95	8	-
Category B	57	57	45	3	-	5	2	-	2	-
Temporary Dwellings	183	179	110	1	9	34	17	-	-	8
	66	68	26	4	-	17	7	-	1	13
Houses dealt with in Advance of Category	740	903	608	23	14	104	27	95	11	21
Not in Programme										
	-	56	21	19	-	4	12	-	-	-
	-	39	6	14	-	8	8	3	-	-
	-	95	27	33	-	12	20	3	-	-
	740	998	635	56	14	116	47	98	11	21

TABLE II

## SUMMARY OF

## SLUM CLEARANCE PROGRAMME

1959 - 1965

LARGE AREAS	1959	1960	To be dealt with		1963	1964	1965	Year not specified	TOTAL
			1961	1962					
Whitwood Mere		107		42	134				283
Hightown			132						132
Wheldon Road	77			126		139	106		448
INDIVIDUALS OR SMALL AREAS	17	38	18	-	-	21	38	35	167
TOTAL FOR YEAR	94	145	150	168	134	160	144	35	1030

## General Repair of Existing Houses

Throughout the year the Department was called upon to investigate complaints of structural defects to properties and the subsequent tables show in detail these activities. In addition it was generally noted that considerable repair work was undertaken voluntarily by owners of properties and one cannot but feel that material improvement has been secured in the standard of dwellings. It is significant that during the year there was less activity under the Rent Act - the number of applications for Certificates being generally reduced.

The following is a summary of action under the Rent Act:-

No. of applications for Certificates..... 18

No. of decisions not to issue Certificates.... 1

No. of decisions to issue Certificates:-

(a) In respect of some but not all defects  
claimed..... 6

(b) In respect of all defects claimed..... 12

No. of undertakings given by Landlords under  
paragraph 5 of the First Schedule..... 7

No. of undertakings refused by Local Authority  
under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First  
Schedule..... Nil

No. of Certificates issued..... 3

No. of Certificates cancelled..... 10

The improvement of standard is not solely confined to repair work, as work under the Improvement Grants provisions has progressed steadily and in itself makes an interesting review.

## IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

It is now ten years since the Housing Act 1949 introduced the provisions for the making of grants by Local Authorities for the improvement of properties lacking modern amenities. It is therefore opportune to review the progress made with work.

In the first five years to 1954 owners of property appeared to be suspicious of the conditions covering grants, and although a number of enquiries were received, no formal applications for grants resulted.

When in 1954 the Housing Repairs and Rents Act relaxed certain of the conditions on grants a steady flow of applications began and has increased year by year since then. The House Purchase and Housing Act 1959, brought in further modifications of the controls on grants and resulted in a further increase in applications. In addition this Act introduced the Standard Grant which makes it obligatory for Local Authorities to make grants providing certain basic conditions are complied with.

In the majority of cases applications for Grant have come from owner-occupiers of houses and many of them are from young families who, although not able to afford to buy a modern house, wish to have the essential amenities of bath, hot water, internal W.C. etc. Apart from a block application by one of the nationalised industries which owns a number of houses, few owners of rented houses have availed themselves of the grants and I feel that to achieve uniform improvement of the many sound houses which still lack the necessary amenities, **further legislation is necessary on the lines suggested for some years now by the Public Health Inspections Conference.** This resolution of the Conference envisages legislation empowering Local Authorities to require the installation of modern amenities with a consequent increase in rent, with power to execute the works in default in the event of non-compliance.

Up to the end of 1959 the Council had paid grants amounting to £16,037 and improvements to 121 houses have been completed. Works were in progress at a further 33 houses where Discretionary Grants of £6,262 are involved and at a further 8 houses works under Standard Grants were in progress.

Table No.III which follows, gives the year by year analysis of this work.



TABLE III  
IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

YEAR	No. of applications received	No. of applications approved	Total value of grants approved £	WORKS COMPLETED										Works in Progress		Applications not proceeded with			
				Year 1954		Year 1955		Year 1956		Year 1957		Year 1958		Year 1959		No.	Value £	No.	Value £
				No.	Amount Paid £	No.	Amount Paid £	No.	Amount Paid £	No.	Amount Paid £	No.	Amount Paid £	No.	Amount Paid £				
1954	13	11	1659	2	247	7	870	12	1855	9	1343	1	140			2	542		
1955	39	39	6314			10	1520		1012		844					17	2939		
1956	19	19	2930					8				7	1168	11	1282	1	234		
1957	65	62	1022							7		1	2312	11	1486	24	4208		
1958	34	33	3968									19		12		2	169		
1959 Discretionary	37	36	5520									16	1958	20	3530	-	-		
Standard	12	10	-													-	-		



## Housing Statistics

The following is a copy of the return of Housing Statistics as submitted to the Ministry:-

(1) No. of dwelling houses in district.... 13,206

(2) No. of houses included in above:

(a) Back to back..... 46

(b) Single back..... 18

(3) Houses in Clearance Areas and Unfit Houses elsewhere

No. of houses included in representations made during the year:

(a) In Clearance Areas..... 189

(b) Individual Unfit houses..... 5

### A. Houses Demolished

#### In Clearance Areas

	Houses demolished	Displaced during year	
		Persons	Families
(i) Houses unfit for human habitation	140	463	157
(ii) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement.	-	-	-
(iii) Houses on land acquired under Section 43(2) Housing Act, 1957.	18	86	28
<u>Not in Clearance Areas</u>			
(iv) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(1) Housing Act, 1957.	24	44	24
(v) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	1	3	1

B. Unfit houses Closed

Under Sections 16(4),  
17(1), and 35(1), Housing  
Act, 1957.

Parts of Buildings Closed  
under Section 18

Houses demolished	Displaced during year	
	Persons	Families
17	44	16
2	3	2

C. Unfit Houses Made fit and Houses in which Defects were Remedied

(11) After informal action  
by Local Authority.

(12) After formal notice  
under:

(a) Public Health Acts

(b) Sections 9 & 16  
Housing Act, 1957.

	By Owner	By Local Authority
(11) After informal action by Local Authority.	232	-
(12) After formal notice under:		
(a) Public Health Acts	67	3
(b) Sections 9 & 16 Housing Act, 1957.	6	-

E. Houses in Clearance Areas  
other than those included  
in Confirmed Clearance  
Orders or Compulsory  
Purchase Orders purchased  
in the year.

No. of houses	No. of occupants in Col.(1)
1	1

4. No. of families re-housed during the year  
in Council owned dwellings:-

(a) Clearance Areas etc..... 218

(b) Overcrowding..... 23

Rent Act, 1957

(a) No. of Certificates of disrepair granted.....	18
(b) No. of undertakings to execute repairs given by owners to the Local Authority.....	7
(c) No. of Certificates of Disrepair cancelled...	10

New Dwellings

No. of new dwellings completed during the year:

By Local Authority.....	232
By Private Enterprise.....	36

Grants for Conversion or Improvement of Housing Accommodation

	Formal applications received during the year	Applications approved during the year	No. of dwellings completed during the year
	No. of Dwellings	No. of Dwellings	
(a) Conversions	-	-	-
(b) Improvements	49	46	39

SUMMARY OF NOTICES

Section	Informal Notices.	Complied with without Statutory Notices.	Statutory Notices.	Statutory Notices complied with	Outstand- ing
Housing Act, 1936					
Section 9	8	1	6	6	1
Public Health Act, 1936.					
Sections 92/3	137	72	46	42	23
Section 75	166	130	28	28	8
Section 45	141	116	21	21	4
Section 39	98	69	23	22	7
Others	26	16	8	8	2

Key:

Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1936, is used to require the thorough reconditioning of houses.

Section 39 of the Public Health Act, 1936, deals with such matters as blocked or defective drains, sink waste pipes etc.

Section 45 is used for water closets which are defective but which can be repaired without reconstruction

Section 47 deals with the conversion of privies, waste water closets, etc., to proper wash down water closets.

Section 75 enforces the provision of proper dustbins.

Sections 92/3 deal with premises in such a state as to be prejudicial to health or a nuisance and are used for general repairs to houses.

## Inspection and Supervision of Food

In my recent reports I have been compelled to say that, due to shortage of inspectors, there had been curtailment of inspection. I am happy to report that with the improvement in the staffing situation expansion of inspection has been possible, particularly during the latter half of the year 1959.

It will be appreciated that "Inspection" under this heading includes animals killed, food prepared and food sold along with the premises used for these purposes and consequently becomes a major activity when fully operated. In later paragraphs I refer to the operations at slaughterhouses which alone are extensive, particularly when it is borne in mind that the Public Slaughterhouse operates on a seven day week basis, but in addition the task of inspection can be judged by the number and variety of food premises within the district.

The following list may therefore prove helpful:-

### Food Premises

Butchers shops.....	49
Bakehouses.....	20
Confectioners shops.....	25
Wet fishmongers - Wholesale.....	3
Retail.....	11
Fried Fish shops.....	40
Greengrocers - Wholesale.....	3
Retail.....	27
Grocers.....	148
Multiple stores.....	2
Sweet shops.....	38
Cafes, Restaurants, Snack Bars and Industrial and School Canteens.....	47
Licensed Premises.....	81
Chemists and Druggists.....	18

### Food Factories

Sweet confectionary.....	2
Maltsters.....	3
Flour Millers.....	1
Tripe Dressers.....	2
Fat Refiners.....	1
Mineral waters.....	2
Potato crisps and shellfish prep.....	1



### Registered Premises

Certain types of premises dealing with vulnerable commodities are required to be registered. Details of the premises which are registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act and Milk and Dairies Regulations are given below:-

For manufacture of Ice Cream.....	3
For sale of Ice Cream.....	128
For manufacture of sausages, potted, pressed, pickled and preserved foods, including shell- fish preparations.....	27
Dairies.....	6

### Food Vehicles

Persons selling food from vehicles are required to be registered as "Food Hawkers" under Section 76 of the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951.

TRADE	From within the District		From outside Districts
	No. of persons registered.	No. of premises registered	No. of persons registered
Ice-Cream	1	1	9
Greengrocers	15	13	1
Grocers	9	8	1
Butchers	4	2	-
Confectioners	9	5	4
Fishmongers	1	3	1
Mobile Snack Bar	1	1	-
Eggs	1	1	-

The pattern of control has been under district headings:-

- (i) The inspection of animal carcasses and other foods.
- (ii) The sampling of articles of food.
- (iii) The inspection of fixed premises.
- (iv) The inspection of food vehicles.

Whilst all are of a routine nature, the latter two may well call for added explanation.



## Food Premises

It will be recalled that in the early '50's much field work was undertaken and consequently a good standard of hygiene was generally achieved, but in the intervening years there has come into being the Food Hygiene Regulations. Our activities in food premises have therefore been directed to checking existing conditions against these now operative Regulations; with interesting results.

Although the standard of hygiene in most premises was reasonable, it was found in many cases that certain of the provisions of the Food Hygiene Regulations were not being complied with. In such cases notices were served on either the owner and/or occupier of the premises requiring the necessary alterations. A summary of defects found and notices served is given below:-

No. of premises where contraventions of Food Hygiene Regulations were found.

No. of premises contravening:

Reg.5 (Insanitary Premises).....	3
Reg.6 Cleanliness and Condition of Equipment...	60
Reg.8 Protection of Food from contamination....	47
Reg.9 Cleanliness of clothing etc.....	28
Reg.12 Drain Inlets.....	2
Reg.14 Defects to Water Closets.....	162
Reg.15 Water Supply.....	1
Reg.16 Wash basin, hot and cold water, soap, towels etc.....	157
Reg.17 First Aid Equipment.....	42
Reg.18 Accommodation for outdoor clothing.....	12
Reg.19 Sinks - hot and cold water, soap, detergent and drying facilities.....	48
Reg.20 Lighting.....	9
Reg.21 Ventilation.....	2
Reg.22 Communication with sleeping room.....	2
Reg.23 General Structure.....	95
Reg.24 Accumulation of Refuse.....	40
Reg.25 Storage of foods.....	1
Reg.26 Cleanliness of Stalls.....	8

Staff operations during the year under review were very largely in the outer parts of the town, with inspection moving towards the centre at the year end, consequently the above figures only cover part of a general survey and further information will be contained in the report for 1960.

### Food Vehicles

During the year regular observations were made on food vehicles, particularly in the Ferry Fryston area, where they are very prevalent, in order to ensure that a proper standard of hygiene was maintained.

In 16 cases it was observed that proper washing facilities were not maintained and notices requiring these were served.

In maintaining this supervision the following visits to food premises were recorded:-

Ice-Cream premises.....	75
Food preparing premises.....	98
Dairies.....	63
Food Shops.....	715
Cafes, Restaurants, Canteens etc.....	85
Slaughterhouses.....	1176
Market Shops and Stalls.....	427
Street Vendors.....	215

Having written in broad terms of supervision generally a more detailed review of the various sections may prove of interest to your Council.

### Meat Inspection

The Farm's meat supplies continue to be derived partly from animals killed within the district and partly by purchase of carcasses from outside districts.

Of the 49 butchers in the town, 29 obtain supplies from a wholesaler who operates at the Public Slaughterhouse, 4 buy animals alive and kill them either at the Public Slaughterhouse or at the three private slaughterhouses, whilst 18 obtain their supplies from wholesalers outside the district.

It is interesting to note that the wholesaler operating at the Public Slaughterhouse, in addition to meeting local trade, supplies 27 butchers outside the district. An analysis of these in local authority districts is enlightening as is the distance to be travelled.

Pontefract Municipal Borough.....	8
Osgoldcross Rural District Council.....	2
Normanton Urban District Council.....	4
Garforth Urban District Council.....	5
Knottingley Urban District Council.....	1
Featherstone Urban District Council.....	1
Hemsworth Rural District Council.....	1
York County Borough.....	1
Leeds County Borough.....	1
Bradford County Borough.....	1
Oldham County Borough.....	1
Wakefield County Borough.....	1

As in former years killing within the Borough takes place at the local authority operated slaughterhouse and in three privately owned slaughterhouses. Of these latter two are in regular weekly use, the third only used occasionally. It will be appreciated that the bulk of the killing is at the Public Slaughterhouse, for in fact only a small number of animals are killed at the private slaughterhouse. A report on the operations of the Public Slaughterhouse is given at a later stage.

The following tables give details of the number of animals killed and the incidence of disease and relate to the total killings in all slaughterhouses in the district. It will be noted that the figures show an increase over those for 1958, which had in turn shown increase over 1957. I am pleased to report that once again all carcasses were inspected and as near the actual time of slaughter as possible.



Animals Slaughtered in 1959

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	1992	2379	98	15059	2897
Number inspected	1992	2379	98	15059	2897
Number killed in 1958	1652	1650	40	9209	2590
Number killed in 1957	1983	827	17	9167	2967
Number killed in 1956	1613	908	126	6794	2808

<u>All diseases except T.B. and C.B. (1959)</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	1	1	1
Parts of organs condemned	420	-	1	-	14
% affected	21.08	33.96	3.06	0.005	1.51
<u>Tuberculosis</u>					
Whole carcasses	-	5	-	-	-
Parts of organs	55	388	9	-	31
% affected	2.76	15.41	9.18	-	1.07
<u>Cysticercosis</u>					
Parts of organs	1	1	-	-	-
% affected	.05	.04	-	-	-

A study of the incidence of disease is very interesting, both for the variety of diseases and the number of animals affected.

Carcases, Parts and Organs Condemned - 1959

	Beasts	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
Whole Carcases	5	1	-	1	7
Quarters	13	-	-	-	14
Heads and Tongues	222	-	-	31	253
Lungs	173	-	-	3	176
Plucks	1	-	-	4	5
Hearts	16	-	-	1	17
Livers	873	-	4	12	889
Kidneys	14	-	2	1	17
Udders	7	-	-	-	7
<u>Diseases</u>					
Cirrhosis	670	-	1	1	672
Abscesses	66	-	2	5	73
Cysticerous Bovis	2	-	-	-	2
Moribund	1	-	-	-	1
Tuberculosis	397	-	-	31	428
Parasitic	7	-	-	4	11
Angioma	45	-	-	-	45
Pericarditis	8	-	-	1	9
Necrosis	3	-	-	1	4
Congestion	-	-	-	1	1
Melanosia	1	-	-	-	1
Actinobacillosis and Actinomycosis	4	-	-	-	4
Pneumonia	2	-	-	-	2
Emphysema	9	-	-	-	9
Mastitis	5	-	-	-	5
Inflammation	6	-	-	-	6
Cysts	8	-	-	-	8
Nephritis	5	-	-	1	6



The incidence of animal tuberculosis is particularly worthy of consideration. Much has been heard of the work being done to eradicate this particular disease and comparative figures for the past ten years are particularly revealing. These are given in the following table. It will be seen that, whilst there is some year to year variation there has been a general downward trend in all classes of animals. In the case of cattle other than cows the decline is both marked and steady, cows appear to fluctuate a little.

Percentage of Animals affected with T.B. 1949-59

YEAR	Cattle excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
1949	9.6	38.8	0.57	-	7.7
1950	9.25	49.12	0.59	-	8.75
1951	9.94	46.7	2.8	-	5.1
1952	14.08	40.55	0.23	-	5.42
1953	9.4	40.6	-	-	2.7
1954	6.4	35.7	-	-	2.4
1955	5.2	14.1	-	-	1.1
1956	4.7	5.3	-	-	0.6
1957	3.8	3.4	5.9	-	0.9
1958	7.9	12.4	-	0.01	0.6
1959	7.76	14.41	9.18	-	1.07

The Public Slaughterhouse

The management of the slaughterhouse continues to be vested in my Department and undoubtedly continues to serve a real need in the town. The number of animals killed during 1959 was greater than in any previous year and was in fact in excess of the standard laid down by the Meat Inspection Grant Regulations and the Council were thus able to make a claim of £101. 2. Od. in respect of animals killed for other districts.

Trade conditions again made Sunday killing imperative, and whilst throughput was naturally affected by seasonal conditions the premises must be considered to be operating to near capacity. It is interesting to note that in certain winter weeks the throughput reached 600 animals per week. Such conditions call for close administration of general usage, cleaning and meat inspection. The staff of the Department operate a rota system,

each inspector giving a general eye to daily conditions, whilst my Deputy and myself exercise over-riding control. The slaughtering arrangements continued as heretofore, the Council employing one yardman to clean and service the premises, leaving the actual slaughtering to men employed by the users. The system works extremely well, although additional assistance has had to be provided for cleaning purposes at peak periods.

I am happy to report that premises were self-supporting and the figures to 31st March 1960, in fact, show a slight profit; this despite extensive internal decorations undertaken in the sheep hall towards the latter part of the year. The following tables show both operation and financial position:-

In the Treasurer's Abstract of Accounts for the Financial Year ending 31st March 1960, the Abattoir account is as follows:

<u>Expenditure</u>			<u>Income</u>		
	£.	s. d.		£.	s. d.
Wages.....	1313.	16. 5	Tolls	2842.	6. 6.
Repairs & Alterations	320.	11. 2			
Gas & Electricity..	215.	16. 1			
Coke.....	184.	16. 1			
Cleaning Materials.	5.	10. 3			
Rates.....	116.	12. 3			
Rent.....	413.	19. 0			
Protective Clothing	15.	11. 3			
Equipment.....	152.	11. 10			
Transport.....	3.	6. 2			
Advertisements.....	7.	7. 0			
Postages.....	1.	0. 0			
Insurance.....	20.	9. 0			
Grant.....	25.	0. 0			
	<hr/>			<hr/>	
	2796.	6. 6		2842.	6. 6
	<hr/>			<hr/>	

Public Slaughterhouses - 1959

Month	Bulls	Bullocks	Heifers	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Sows & Boars
January	-	196	11	198	2	705	202	1
February	-	88	1	201	2	484	190	-
March	1	113	-	276	28	866	191	6
April	-	130	-	219	4	957	240	2
May	-	145	-	179	4	891	112	3
June	-	143	1	162	1	953	119	1
July	-	146	3	181	-	1189	132	-
August	-	155	-	161	2	1194	163	3
September	-	165	-	196	8	1745	201	4
October	-	190	-	185	13	2171	275	-
November	1	194	-	236	10	1918	268	3
December	-	178	-	179	24	1470	442	8
TOTAL for 1959	2	1753	16	2373	98	14543	2535	31
TOTAL for 1958	7	1306	58	1649	40	8710	3204	32
TOTAL for 1957	-	1634	82	827	17	8533	2646	27
TOTAL for 1956	1	1331	26	906	125	6127	2540	34

The fluctuation in tolls, as determined by seasonal variations, is of interest and the following are the figures for 1959/60.

Slaughterhouse Charges - 1st April 1959 to 31st March 1960

	£.	s.	d.
April.....	177.	9.	9
May.....	204.	16.	3
June.....	168.	18.	0
July.....	179.	0.	3
August.....	237.	2.	3
September.....	239.	0.	0
October.....	353.	17.	9
November.....	278.	5.	9
December.....	271.	15.	6
January.....	306.	9.	6
February.....	227.	0.	9
March.....	198.	10.	9
<hr/>			
TOTAL	£2842.	6.	6
<hr/>			

Private Slaughterhouses

As previously stated the slaughtering carried out at the private slaughterhouses is comparatively light, nevertheless all three are visited regularly and all carcasses inspected.

The following are the figures for the year 1959 for these premises:-



Month	Bulls	Bullocks	Heifers	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Sows & Boars
January	-	22	1	1	-	48	31	1
February	-	22	2	-	-	49	33	-
March	-	23	2	1	-	39	31	-
April	-	25	-	-	-	34	43	-
May	-	17	-	-	-	30	33	-
June	-	20	-	-	-	63	31	-
July	-	16	-	-	-	38	31	-
August	-	16	-	-	-	62	10	-
September	-	15	-	4	-	52	25	-
October	-	14	1	-	-	48	24	-
November	-	12	-	-	-	28	10	-
December	-	13	-	-	-	25	28	-
TOTAL	-	215	6	6	-	516	330	1

In concluding this section of the report I feel reference must be made to the future. It is now required of all Local Authorities that they review the slaughterhouse facilities of their districts. Preliminary consideration was given to the Borough's problem, but major deliberations occurred during 1960 and will ultimately find place in the report of that year.



## Milk

The needs of the Borough continue to be well served and there is again virtually nothing to report by way of change.

The Co-operative Retail Society still remains our largest single supplier, operating from its own plant at Ashton Road. The Manorcroft Dairies and the associate company, Express Dairies continue to supply both pasteurised and tuberculin tested (pasteurised) milk to many small retailers, whilst many shop keepers are retailers of "sterilized" milk.

At the year end there were 123 distributors registered and all except one retailed heat-treated milk, the exception continuing to be a producer-retailer supplying tuberculin tested milk from his own farm along with some pasteurised milk.

Deliveries are in all cases made in sealed bottles and none from open cans, although the producer-retailer has continued to experiment in part using sealed waxed cartons. I have frequently commented on the indifference of the public at large to the handling and storage of milk bottles after use, and I regret to say that I cannot discern any improvement of recent times. Far too frequently do we see milk bottles acting as containers for other materials, being left in unsuitable places or returned unwashed and filthy. We have long appreciated the difficulties of the producers in effectively cleaning and sterilizing their bottle supplies and I am more than ever convinced of the need for a form of container which can be discarded after use.

The fact that our milk supplies are apparently so well assured has not caused any slackening off of supervision and throughout the year the department continued to sample regularly for bacteriological, biological and chemical examination. The bacteriological and chemical examinations gave excellent results and call for little comment, but the results of the biological examinations deserve especial mention. Of the 229 samples submitted not one was reported as positive to tuberculosis, the first occasion since regular sampling was undertaken. In a subsequent table I give the results of the last ten years workings in which it will be seen that a noticeable reduction has occurred in the past three years. In reporting on animal slaughter I commented on the fall in the incidence of tuberculosis and as the "Cows" received for slaughter have obviously come from the "milk-producing industry" the joint reduction is indeed heartening. One cannot but feel that the regular sampling and co-operation with veterinary officers has contributed much to the campaign for purer milk supplies. The table previously referred to and covering the past ten years biological sampling is as follows:-

Year	Positive Samples	Tubercular Animals found and slaughtered as a result of the sample
1949	7	10
1950	3	2 (sampling restricted due to shortage of guinea pigs).
1951	9	5
1952	13	20
1953	17	15
1954	15	17
1955	12	11
1956	10	12
1957	4	4
1958	1	2
1959	Nil	Nil

The following tables summarise this section of the work:-  
Registration of Producers, Distributors and Dairies.

No. of Producers of pasteurised milk.....	1
No. of inspections of pasteurising plant.....	54

Distribution

No. of Distributors on register.....	123
No. selling Tuberculin Tested Raw Milk.....	1
No. selling Pasteurised Milk.....	30
No. selling T.T. Pasteurised Milk.....	27
No. selling Sterilized Milk.....	115

Sampling of Milk for Bacteriological Examination

Raw Milk

No. of samples submitted to Methylene Blue Test.....	96
No. of samples which satisfied Methylene Blue Test....	66
No. of samples which did not satisfy the above Test..	30

Tuberculin Tested Milk

No. of samples submitted for the prescribed test.....	100
No. of samples which satisfied Methylene Blue Test...	83

Pasteurised Milk

No. of samples submitted to prescribed tests.....	56
No. of samples satisfying Methylene Blue Test.....	56
No. of samples satisfying Phosphatase Test.....	56

Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk.

No. of samples submitted to prescribed tests.....	50
No. of samples satisfying Methylene Blue Test.....	49
No. of samples satisfying Phosphatase Test.....	50

Milk - Biological Examination for Tuberculosis

No. of samples submitted for above test.....	229
No. of samples giving negative result.....	229
No. of samples giving positive result.....	Nil

Milk - Chemical Analysis

No. of samples taken :	Informal.....	63
	Formal.....	3
No. of samples adulterated:	Informal.....	Nil
	Formal.....	Nil



## Ice-Cream

The sale of ice-cream is now mainly of the pre-packed brands, retailed from shop premises, although certain itinerant vendors still tour the district, this latter trade being mainly confined to the summer months. There are three premises registered for manufacture but very little ice-cream is actually produced in the district.

Sampling was undertaken during the year but again on a reduced basis.

The following table summarises the work:-

No. of premises registered for sale during  
the year..... 5

No. of premises registered for manufacture  
during the year..... Nil

### Position at end of 1959

No. of premises registered for sale of ice-cream 129

No. of premises registered for manufacture of  
ice-cream..... 3

### SAMPLING FOR BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952
No. of samples taken	23	26	28	48	100	192	297	277
No. of samples classified Grade I	17	23	23	41	87	144	252	199
No. of samples classified Grade II	6	3	5	6	10	23	28	50
No. of samples classified Grade III	-	-	-	1	3	16	12	22
No. of samples classified Grade IV	-	-	-	-	-	7	5	6

### Samples for Chemical Analysis

No. of samples taken..... 19

No. of samples adulterated..... Nil

## Fish

Again there is little change to report, the town's fish supplies continuing as in former years. Three wholesalers supply the bulk of the trade from warehouses within the district, the fish being cleansed and prepared before sale to the retailer. As in previous years, supplies of smoked fish and shell fish are prepared and sold to the retail trade.

All the premises are of excellent construction and a high standard of cleanliness is maintained.

The retail shops are all provided with refrigerated show cases and refrigerated stores and again this side of the trade is well conducted.

Fried fish and chips are as popular a dish as ever but it is in this branch of trade that one feels improvements are called for, particularly in the construction and use of preparation rooms.

Excellent co-operation was secured from traders in dealing with unsound food, particularly of the canned variety, and the following table indicates the extent of inspections to be made under this heading alone.

735 lbs. Tinned Boiled Ham.	48 lbs. Tinned Tongue
64 lbs. Meat	12 lbs. Beef
16 lbs. Pigs Liver	57 lbs. Port
123 lbs. Chicken	56 lbs. Haddock
12 tins Fish	144 tins Fruit
80 tins Tomatoes	10 tins Beans
19 tins Peas	9 tins Soup
5 tins Vegetables	16 tins Milk
1 cwt. Pigs Stomachs	

Sampling of other foods was also undertaken under the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, and the following is a summary of all samples taken:-

	No. of samples taken		No. of samples adulterated	
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
Milk	3	63	-	-
Potted Beef Paste	2	-	-	-
Sausages	7	-	-	-
Tea	2	-	-	-
Fish Cakes	2	-	-	-
Sugar	1	-	-	-
Coconut	1	-	-	-
Polony	1	-	-	-
Butter	1	-	-	-
Semolina	1	-	-	-
Lard	1	-	-	-
Ice-Cream	-	19	-	-
TOTAL	22	82	-	-



## Water Supply

The Town's supply has now seen one complete year of virtually a single source of supply - namely from the Wakefield Corporation, although a connection still exists at Lock Lane with the Leeds supply.

At Water Fryston the public supply continues to be fed into an iron storage tank to reduce pressure and is then distributed by service pipes to the few remaining cottages.

It is pleasing to be able to report the clearance of all dwellings in the Car Wood Area and thus the communal standpipe is disbanded. This also eliminates the risk of use of the natural spring in that area. Thus now all houses have a piped supply into the dwelling.

As in former years a regular check was maintained on supplies and the details of sampling are as follows:-

No. of samples taken from reservoirs..... 98  
No. of samples showing coliform organisms..... Nil  
No. of samples taken from consumer's taps..... 203  
No. of samples showing coliform organisms..... Nil

## Swimming Baths

The Public Baths still remains the sole swimming facilities of the district. The pool is open from April to October and the water is sampled regularly for bacterial count - with most satisfactory results. In addition samples are taken each month for chemical analysis. This sampling revealed a steady build up of total solids and chlorides and as a result the pool water was changed mid-way through the season.

The pool was at all times in excellent condition and once again the Baths Superintendent and his staff are to be congratulated on the excellence of their work.

### Pool Water Sampling

#### Bacteriological Examination

No. of samples taken..... 28  
No. of samples showing coliform bacilli..... 4

### Bath Water - Chemical Analysis

Date of Sample	Total Solids.	Parts per Million			Oxygen Absorbed
		Chloride	Free Ammonia	Albuminoid Ammonia	
6. 5.59	400	84	0.05	0.40	4.0
1. 6.59	800	272	0.1	0.6	7.8
16. 6.59	-	-	0.05	0.50	5.6
29. 6.59	980	376	0.05	0.60	6.5
4. 7.59	1000	400	0.1	0.4	5.0
7. 7.59	600	250	0.05	0.40	4.2
10. 7.59	760	250	0.05	0.60	2.8
5. 8.59	900	368	0.1	0.6	7.4
10. 9.59	850	273	0.6	1.5	20.0
16. 9.59	400	147	0.05	0.20	1.2

## Atmospheric Pollution

Despite the importance of all other works it is without question that in the last ten years the problem of atmospheric pollution has become the major issue in environmental hygiene. It is not necessary for me to refer at length to the Clean Air Act and all its implications, but I should be remiss if I failed to comment on the work done in 1959 and the general situation existing locally at the year end.

Whilst pollution does undoubtedly arise from many emissions from many sources, the Clean Air spotlights particularly pollution from coal smoke and seeks by its provisions to reduce and eventually eliminate it. The provisions are well known for their control of "dark smoke" generally and for their power to prescribe "Smoke Control Areas" - these latter primarily affecting domestic premises.

I would, therefore, deal with the work under the two headings:-

(a) Industry - (b) Domestic.

### (a) Industry

During the past few years close liaison has been maintained with industry and considerable progress made. Steam raising plant generally has been improved and a general reduction in smoke achieved. Problems do continue to arise, however, the answers to which are not always found quickly. Expansion within works generally produces a bigger demand for steam, which not infrequently makes excessive demands on existing plant. Two such cases arose during 1959; in one instance an auxiliary boiler was installed whilst in the second schemes were under consideration at the year end. A further problem has frequently been the unsuitability of the fuel supplied, but it is pleasing to note that the National Coal Board has now appreciated the gravity of this position and set up its own fuel advisory service. This is already showing good results and in the future should do much to eliminate the problem of "wrong coal".

The Coal Board's policy for its own plant continues to bring improvements - the electrification of the winding machinery at Wheldale Colliery has now been followed at Whitwood Colliery, whilst at the Fryston Colliery large scale development is in progress. It is understood that when completed this will again eliminate all smoke emission and whilst appreciating the progress made one cannot but wish for an early completion for the existing boiler chimney in one of the districts black spots.

At Glasshoughton the reconstruction of the Coke Oven Plant has made much progress. In January 1959 the new battery of ovens was brought into operation and the old outworn units closed down. This changeover produced immediate improvement in smoke emissions, although "teething troubles" were experienced, bringing their attendant problems. Not the least of these was the discharge from the quenching tower, complaints being received from nearby residents of grit and moisture. Investigation and experiment continued throughout the year, ultimately securing material improvement.

The ovens themselves are of course purely one phase of the reconstruction and work on the bye-products side continued during the year whilst approval was sought and secured for a scheme of mechanical firing for the boiler plant. This, however, had made



little progress by the year end, which is rather regrettable in that the black clouds coming from the chimney are not only in conflict with the regulations, but belie the progress actually made in the plant itself. We can, however, look forward confidently to the day when this plant will be so cleared of smoke and smell as to be almost unnoticed.

The smaller plants of the district have now arrived at the state of being virtually smoke free and seldom does one observe more than a short burst of light smoke which is quickly over and dissipated.

In reviewing steam raising plant generally I cannot but express the wish that more appreciation was accorded to the need for training of boiler operators. A skilled and knowledgeable man can do much by his care of the plant; smoke emissions can be kept under control and fuel costs reduced, thus the public and the industry can benefit, but an unskilled or disinterested operator can prove a threat to both. Training can be obtained for this class of operator and a certificate of competence can be secured by examination from the City and Guilds of London Institute; the course is well within the powers of the general operative and the knowledge secured prove invaluable in the day to day work of steam raising. One cannot but feel that in the years to come training and qualification of all boiler operators will become a "must".

Report on industry would be incomplete without some reference to emissions other than coal smoke. The control of these lies, of course, not with the Council but with the Alkali Inspector, nevertheless the situation is of importance to all resident locally. I am happy to be able to again report close liaison and happy relations with the Inspector concerned. Several joint interviews were held during the year when local problems were discussed and I am sure the exchange of views is of benefit to all. The chemical emissions from certain works are frequently commented upon, but I am satisfied that all possible action is taken to keep these to a minimum, at the same time knowing that close and regular supervision is given. It is well to realise that the technical problems of these works are not always easily solved, but at the same time the existence of the plant is vital to our national as well as local economy. Tolerance and understanding is essential in observing these very vital industries.

### Domestic

It is now accepted that in any community fifty per cent or more of the smoke pollution originates from the dwellings of the inhabitants. The task of abolishing this form of pollution, although provided for in the Clean Air Act, is anything but a routine technicality. The Englishman has an inherent love of the open fire, and coal has long been the main article of fuel. If, therefore, smoke control areas are to be successfully established, this national bias has to be allowed for and any substitute for coal must be acceptable both in quality and price. The converted know that space heating can be adequate and economical when derived from coke,

but the unconverted remain more than sceptical. The availability of super solid smokeless fuels can hardly be said to meet demands, but the initial cost is often regarded with hostility. This one would consider to be the national picture today, but in the mining areas the position is even worse. Frequent reference has been made to "concessionary coal" and any requirement to forego this and purchase another form of fuel at obviously greater cost is bound to be unpopular with the recipients of the concessionary coal. This is very true of our own town where probably 50 to 80 per cent of the householders are connected with the mining industry. In this we are not alone. Critics of this position of virtual stalemate should, however, consider the position very closely. It is generally understood that the National Coal Board have a "buy back" scheme for workers resident in proposed areas, but it is equally understood that the arrangements are not considered acceptable by the men concerned. Many official bodies have urged that this problem should be settled at National level by the Coal Board and the Union of Mineworkers and it is understood that negotiations are in fact proceeding, but progress is very slow. This is unfortunate for I am convinced that it is a major obstacle in many of the black areas; areas where improvement of conditions are most necessary. Furthermore, public opinion in mining areas has, if anything, been hardened in the past twelve months by the recession in the coal trade. Stock piling of coal is hardly an adjunct to efforts towards smoke control areas so that it is not surprising that no organised effort has been made. Any reduction in domestic smoke is thus due to the voluntary efforts of householders, and whilst the rate of turnover may not be heavy, it is true that more and more housewives are turning to both gas and electricity for cooking and water heating. A more surprising feature has been the obvious increase in the use of paraffin heaters, particularly in bedrooms and the lesser used parts of dwellings. This may be only a passing phase but at the moment is worthy of note.

From this explanation it will be appreciated that no smoke control areas have been proposed during the year.

#### Administration and Propaganda.

Despite the difficulties existing in the area, your Council remains alive to the need for exchange of information and consequently continues its membership of the West Riding Clean Air Advisory Council where again your official has the honour of being Chairman, and of the National Society for Clean Air where again your official serves as Deputy Chairman of the Yorkshire Divisional Council and also represents the Division on the National Executive. Through these bodies liaison with other authorities is maintained and current information secured.



ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Sootfall - tons per square mile

Month	Cinder Lane	Ings Lane	Redhill	Carlton Street
January	7.07	12.08	9.83	15.90
February	6.30	9.58	6.17	20.55
March	21.57	18.09	11.50	20.96
April	18.47	16.94	14.10	20.04
May	13.70	8.62	5.80	8.12
June	8.07	15.19	4.57	7.07
July	10.57	17.44	14.47	11.72
August	5.40	9.80	8.60	7.48
September	11.20	14.56	10.80	13.54
October	15.07	16.91	8.44	12.57
November	24.24	38.04	13.47	17.18
December	7.77	20.54	10.17	14.10
TOTALS	149.43	197.79	117.92	169.23

Sulphur Trioxide Estimate -  
milligrammes per day

Month	Cinder Lane	Ings Lane	Redhill	Carlton Street
January	3.60	2.54	2.49	3.24
February	2.44	2.76	2.63	2.38
March	1.78	1.30	3.27	2.20
April	2.84	2.98	1.96	3.04
May	1.12	2.25	1.08	1.63
June	1.56	1.14	1.04	1.09
July	1.35	1.18	1.31	1.32
August	2.50	1.49	1.41	1.60
September	1.62	1.69	1.59	1.64
October	1.87	2.30	2.22	2.15
November	5.58	3.04	3.12	2.97
December	3.57	4.04	3.28	2.11
Average per day	2.48	2.22	2.12	2.11

Sootfall - Shown in tons per square mile per annum

Year	Cinder Lane	Ings Lane	Redhill	Carlton Street
1959	149.43	197.79	117.92	169.23
1958	168.14	192.24	113.11	151.99
1957	199.62	207.94	120.85	180.51
1956	206.30	191.28	120.52	207.42
1955	245.35	167.24	124.74	208.40
1954	266.10	183.12	144.82	198.12
1953	141.99	168.98	125.83	178.76
1952	194.45	258.20	139.24	204.70
1951	216.27	285.72	155.42	243.16
1950	165.76	185.61	150.37	242.70
1949	190.51	172.97	147.52	321.44
1948	237.13	257.32	212.90	352.26
1947	176.32	269.10	217.74	307.11
1946	204.72	249.72	161.52	254.04

Sulphur Trioxide Estimation - Average for year -  
milligrammes per day.

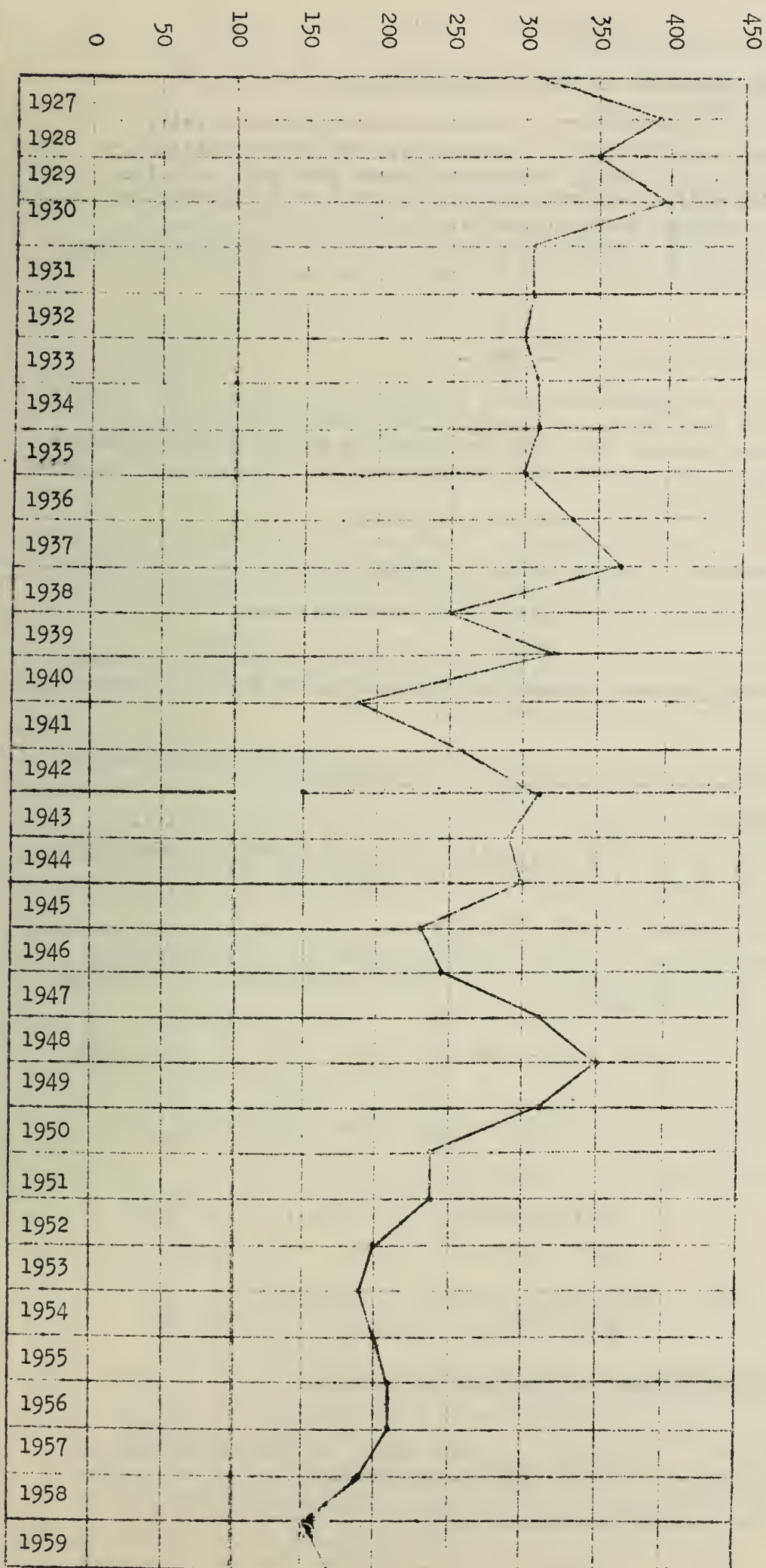
Year	Cinder Lane	Ings Lane	Redhill	Carlton Street
1959	2.48	2.22	2.12	2.11
1958	3.18	2.18	2.17	2.48
1957	3.64	2.49	2.53	2.77
1956	3.50	2.29	2.41	3.25
1955	5.09	2.03	2.48	2.88
1954	4.32	2.86	2.83	3.50
1953	2.61	2.11	2.13	2.30
1952	2.09	1.47	1.79	1.91
1951	2.01	1.67	1.73	1.91
1950	1.60	0.95	1.63	1.98
1949	not established		3.23	3.18
1948	not established		3.79	3.37
1947	not established		2.79	2.91
1946	not established		2.51	2.19

ANNIE L. SCOTTEAL IN TONS PER SQUARE MILE FROM 1926 to 1959 ON THE CENTRE OF CASTLEFORD

1926 - 1943 SITUATED AT CAMBRIDGE STREET, CASTLEFORD

1944 ONWARD S SITUATED AT CARLTON STREET, CASTLEFORD

SCALE - 1" = 100 TONS





## RIVERS AND WATERCOURSES

The position of our river and watercourses is much the same as in previous years.

The nuisance of foam sweeping over from the river into various streets of the town still occurs when wind is in the North or East. This has occurred on very many occasions and is a great source of complaint for shoppers in the town centre. It would appear that there is little hope of improvement whilst the detergent content of the water remains so high.

## DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION

The Department continues to disinfect premises after certain types of notifiable disease and after deaths or removal of pulmonary cases. The standard method of spraying and fumigation of the premises is employed whilst articles of bedding are subject to steam treatment.

The plant at Cinder Lane continues to give excellent service and remains in good condition. It is only subject to periodic inspection by the Insurance Company's Inspector and any necessary adjustments are made following their inspections.

As this is the only steam disinfector for many miles around, we are often asked to undertake disinfestation work for neighbouring authorities on a repayment basis.

Vermin infestations are reported from time to time. These are treated with proprietary solutions containing D.D.T. and Pyrethrum.

The policy of spraying all Council houses on first occupation and upon change of tenancy has been continued.

As in former years, certain industrial premises were treated with Hydrocyanic Acid Gas, the work being done by contractors. After treatment the usual confirmatory samples of foodstuff were taken by the Department.

The following table shows the work carried out during the year:-

Disinfection after Infectious Disease..... 5

Disinfestation of verminous premises:-

Privately owned..... 21

Local Authority owned..... Nil

Council houses treated upon the creation of  
new tenancy..... 398

## DRAINAGE, SEWERAGE AND SANITARY ALTERATIONS

The main development of the towns swerage system still continues to be confined to areas where new housing estates are being built. At Ferry Fryston new sewers have had to be laid and in the Half Acres Area the main sewers have been relaid to give the required larger capacity.



During the year the department was able to carry through two schemes for the diversion of house drainage from cesspools to the main sewer. The first of these at Redhill Mount was carried out in conjunction with the Engineers Department during progress of private street works and resulted in 5 houses, formerly served by two cesspools, being connected to the main sewer. The second scheme in Redhill Avenue was carried out by contract and in this case 9 houses and 4 cesspools were involved. In this field however, further schemes are in course of preparation and it is desirable that sewers should be laid to serve the Redhill Drive, Holywell Lane and Hillcrest Areas.

During the year some alterations did occur to the various forms of sanitary conveniences and the following are the details:-

Slops closets converted to water closets.....	3
Pail closets abolished.....	11
Water closets abolished.....	160
Additional water closets providing to existing building.....	40
Water closets provided a new buildings.....	394
Ashbins abolished.....	192
Ashbins provided to new buildings.....	286
No. of houses on cesspools diverted to sewer.....	14

#### FACTORIES ACT, 1937

As in former years the inspection of factories was carried out and our activities were directed to cleanliness ... non-mechanical factories and sanitary accommodation and escape in case of fire in all factories.

The following is a copy of the Annual Return submitted to the Ministry of Labour under this heading.

Premises	No. on Register	No. of Inspections	Notices Served
Factories without mechanical power	19	25	Nil
Factories with mechanical power.	134	189	Nil
Other premises	3	5	Nil

During the year no cases were found where the provisions of the Factories Acts were not complied with.

## PART VIII OF THE ACT

## Outwork

(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110(1)(c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing) Making apparel) etc., Cleaning and Washing	2	-	-	-	-	-
Household linen						
Lace, lace curtains and nets						
Curtains and furniture hangings						
Furniture and upholstery						
Electro-plate						
File making						
Brass and brass articles						
Fur pulling						
Iron and steel cables and chains						
Iron and Steel anchors and grapnels						
Cart gear						
Locks, latches and keys						
Umbrellas, etc.						
Artificial flowers						
Nets, other than wire nets						
Tents						
Sacks						
Racquet and tennis balls						

### Theatres and Cinemas

During the year one cinema closed leaving three open.

The local theatre, having closed in the Spring of 1958, was converted to a restaurant with floor show.

All the premises were found to be well maintained.

### Common Lodging Houses

Two common lodging houses still serve the needs of some of our population. They have always been found to be extremely clean, well maintained and well managed.

### Tents, Vans and Sheds

Again constant vigilance has been maintained over this form of dwelling. Travelling hawkers still give rise to some difficulty but co-operation by owners and members of the Police Force prevent over-long visitations.

As in previous years some travelling showmen used sites in the town as winter quarters. There are no permanent sites licensed in the Borough and there appears to be no call for such sites.

### Rats and Mice Destruction

There was again no change in our system during the year. Two rat catchers are employed full time and the methods and materials employed are those prescribed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Infestations naturally occur from time to time but the routine work appears to deal with these most effectively.

The town's sewerage system is always liable to infestation and the regular treatment given is an essential. It is by constant attention that these vulnerable places are prevented from becoming a breeding ground for the rat population.

The Council continues to retain its membership of the Local Advisory Group and your officers attend the meetings.

The following statistics detail the work done during the year:-

### Sewer Treatment

#### 1959/60 Test Bating

No. of manholes bated.....	257
No. of clear takes.....	-
No. of part takes.....	1

#### 1959/60 Maintenance Treatment

No. of manholes bated.....	80
No. of clear takes.....	5
No. of part takes.....	3



Premises inspected and found infested during the twelve months ended 31.3.60:-

Property	Rats		Mice	Total
	Major	Minor		
Corporation property	-	14	1	15
Dwelling houses	-	291	23	314
Business premises	-	104	6	110
Agricultural property	-	-	-	-

No. of treatments:

Corporation property.....	100
Dwelling houses.....	364
Business Premises.....	125
Farms.....	<u>Nil</u>
	<u>589</u>

	No. of Properties	No. of Inspections
Corporation property	38	175
Dwelling houses	4435	5451
Business premises	1892	2598
Farms	12	32
	<u>6377</u>	<u>8256</u>

Storage of Petroleum Spirit

1959 proved an exceptionally busy year in this field; this was due to the fact that the Home Office standard of construction for petroleum tanks and petrol pumps became operative on the 1st of January 1960. These standards had been applicable to new installations since the 1st January 1950, and therefore many of the existing installations complied with the main points of the code. However, during 1959, it was necessary to ensure that all existing installations be brought up to the required standard.



In order that this could be achieved all occupiers of licensed stores were notified at the very beginning of 1959 of the alterations that were required at their premises. It was pointed out to them that unless these alterations were completed by the end of 1959, no new licence could be issued and therefore the storage of petroleum spirit must cease.

The Home Office code lays down very stringent standards of construction and also requires that tanks which have been installed for twenty years should be subjected to test using nitrogen under a pressure of 10 lbs. per square inch. In addition to the conditions covering tanks, all petrol pumps, particularly those operated by electricity must be flame proof and of a high standard of construction.

A survey of all premises was carried out and in quite a few cases the pumps were found to either require alterations to the electrical wiring or the addition of a limiting device covering the amount of petrol which can be dispensed at once. It was also found when many of the old tanks were subjected to a pressure test that they failed to stand up to the pressure for the requisite 24 hours and thus they had to be condemned. In many cases these tanks were replaced by new tanks, but in other cases the whole installation was discontinued. In certain other cases the licensee decided not to undertake the testing of his tanks and converted them for use for the storage of diesel; this takes them out of the jurisdiction of licensing and I feel is a weakness in that both diesel and paraffin storage is not in any way controlled by licensing.

In addition to the general provisions relating to tanks and pumps, a number of minor conditions covering notices to be displayed and fire fighting equipment also came into force and in the majority of cases certain alterations had to be made to comply with these. Details of the number of tanks defective etc., are given below:-

#### Testing of Tanks

Number of installations where tanks were tested and found to be defective and were replaced by a new tank.....	12
No. of tanks involved.....	17
No. of new tanks installed.....	16
Number of installations where tanks failed tests or were otherwise defective and were discontinued.	12
No. of tanks involved.....	113
Number of installations where tanks were tested and found to be satisfactory.....	13
No. of tanks involved.....	16
Number of tanks converted to storage of diesel....	3

### Pumps

Number of pumps found to be defective or not to comply with the required conditions..... 26

No. of new pumps installed.,,..... 5

No. of pumps altered or modified to comply with conditions..... 16

No. of pumps discontinued..... 5

Number of installations where alterations were required to notices or fire fighting equipment 58

The up to date position regarding the storage of petroleum spirits, petroleum mixtures etc., is as follows:-

Number of premises where petrol is stored in underground tanks..... 55

Number of tanks used..... 59

Total capacity of tanks..... 78,500 gallons petrol

Number of bulk surface installations..... 2

Number of tanks involved..... 8

Total capacity of tanks..... 72,000 gallons  
Hydro Carbons

Number of surface stores for cans etc..... 6

Total storage capacity..... 40 gallons petrol  
300 gallons lamp  
spirit.

### Marine Store Dealers

This trade continues to be well catered for in the district, eight premises being registered. In addition to the staff of the Department, several police officers are authorised to act as officers under the Section; consequently all premises are subject to regular inspection.

### Offensive Trades

These still comprise two gut crapers, two tripe boilers, one fat melter and two rags and bones dealers. During the year the fat melter moved to new premises which were designed with the advice of the Department.

All premises were visited and found to be well maintained.

### Pet Animals Act, 1951

Three premises are still registered under the Act and all are well maintained.

### Hairdressers and Barbers

The powers of registration granted by the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951, are still applied and 46 premises are so registered.

### Rag Flock and other Filling Materials Act, 1951

The one premises registered for upholstering work was closed during the year.

### National Assistance Act, Section 50

I continue to be the authorised officer of the Local Authority for this Section of the Act. During the year under review it was necessary for the Local Authority to undertake responsibility for the burial of two persons.

### Toys for Rags

Although the Borough is well served by rag gatherers there is little contravention of the Public Health Act provisions. When such do occur it is invariably by itinerant collectors from outside the Borough who enter the area, find a quick trade and depart.

The Department maintains its vigilance for this form of offender but the difficulty of identification invariably arises.

### Mortuaries

In the past I have stressed the need for new mortuary accommodation of modern standard and I cannot but reiterate this plea.

The town continues to be served by the two mortuaries at Cinder Lane and Glasshoughton. Both are small, of restricted facilities and not infrequently inadequate for our needs. Despite the care taken in both cleaning and management they are the subject of much criticism.

### SUMMARY OF SANITARY DEFECTS AND NUISANCES FOUND

	<u>Informal and Formal Action</u>	
Nuisances found in 1959.....	409	109
Nuisances left over for 1958...	33	43
Total requiring abatement.....	442	152
Abated during 1959.....	402	47
Outstanding at end of 1959.....	40	5



## Public Cleansing

As in former years this section of the report covers refuse collection and disposal, street cleansing and public conveniences. The figures included relate to the financial year ended 31st March 1960.

The year's working was of normal character, the winter producing some snow and frost with some disorganisation of refuse collection. This latter was kept to a minimum and refuse collection was generally maintained at a once a week level.

## Refuse Collection

There is little by way of change to report for refuse collection. The Department continues to work a five day week from March to October, and a five and a half day week from November to March.

The town is served by seven teams operating whole-time and one team part time, and except for particular periods, such as Bank Holiday week or inclement winter weather, maintains a seven day collection.

There was no change in vehicle position, the fleet comprising two Dennis Paxit rear loaders, one Dennis Sheflex "fireraft" type rear loader, two Karrier CK side loaders, one Karrier Gamecock, one Karrier Bantam side loader and one Fordson with special van body.

The number of men per team varies from two in the Karrier Bantam to six in the rear loaders, the area allocated varying with the type of property served.

The vehicles are all provided with bags for the separate collection of waste paper, whilst the side loaders are further equipped with small trailers.

Salvage activity is almost entirely confined to the sale of waste paper, although some light scrap is recovered at the tips and disposed of to the trade. Waste paper showed an increase in tonnage over the previous year, with little increase in value as there were some price variations during the year. The system of paying the men a bonus based on the paper collected continued throughout the year.

## Disposal Tips

We continue to dispose of some 95% of our refuse by tipping. The year under review saw the conclusion of work at the Redhill Drive Quarry and this following the wind up of the first section at Three Lane Ends called for new sites and amended methods.

The Allotments Committee had previously requested assistance in reclaiming land at Water Fryston Lane and this was considered an admirable site for the Eastern end of the Borough. To the West extension of tipping at Three Lane Ends was considered desirable and after full consideration your Public Health Committee secured Town Planning consent for both sites. As both areas constitute "above ground" tipping the question of earth removal and control had to be faced and as a result a four wheel drive "Frayloader" was purchased thus enabling soiling to be carried out at will.



For the Water Lane tip a track was constructed for the Northern end of the Ferry Fryston estate and at the turn of the year tipping had commenced. Here operations are being conducted on the finger principle with each days deposit sealed off at shift end. The top surface being well coated on the completion of the finger.

At Three Lane Ends access to the new site had to be secured over a land ditch onto low lying marshy ground. This ditch was piped and bridged over and at the year end the tipping of a bridge head was under way.

At both sites the Brayloader proved invaluable for preparatory works and after tipping had been commenced became even more valuable for it was found that new tipping sites attract the attention of both children and adolescents - with disastrous results. The ability to seal off each days workings became vital and has enabled tipping to proceed without undue troubles.

Tipping at the Healdfield Road quarry continued throughout the year, but it is expected that the year 1960/61 will see the completion of this site.

#### Destructor

The makeshift cell at Cinder Lane enables a certain amount of incineration to take place, but it is both primitive and inadequate and calls for replacement as soon as possible.

The following statistical information will be found of interest:-

#### Collection

Refuse collected during the year was as follows:-

	Tons.	Cwts.
Ashbins (estimated weight).....	20,072.	8
Ashpits (estimated weight).....	298.	5
Shop Refuse and Salvage.....	705.	19
TOTAL.....	21,076.	12

The net cost of this service was £27,508.

In addition the Department removed 479 tons 2 cwts of refuse from the Market premises, the cost of which was borne by the Market Committee.

As in previous years tradespeople and others conveyed material to the destructor and to the tips.

The emptying of cesspools was carried out as required and it is estimated that 4,472 tons of sewage and so removed at a cost of £1,073.

## Tips

Materials disposed of at the tips was as follows:-

	Tons.	Cwts.
Ashbins.....	20,072.	8
Ashpits.....	298.	5
Destructor Waste.....	89.	2
Street Sweeping.....	1,358.	0
Gully Cleansing.....	2,492.	15
Market Refuse.....	479.	2
	<hr/>	
TOTAL.....	24,789.	12
	<hr/>	
Shop Refuse and Market.....	647.	10

## Destructor

Materials salvaged during the year were as follows:-

	Tons.	£
Waste Paper.....	721	5,691.
Scrap Metal.....	7	20.

The gross expenditure of disposal was £7,955 but with the income from salvage and trade refuse of £5,731 this was reduced to a net figure of £2,219.

## Street Cleansing

Extension of street areas at the Ferry Fryston Estate has called for review and amendment of arrangement in that area. For several years the Eastern end of the Borough, largely comprised of the Airedale and Ferry Fryston Estates has been served by one mechanical sweeper-collector, a small gang operating a pedestrian controlled electrically propelled orderly cart and several industrial sweeper orderlies. This was found to be inadequate for the extended area and re-organisation took place. This took the form of an additional sweeper-collector but with the transfer away of the orderly cart gang. This latter moved into the Glasshoughton Area where re-organisation again took place. The arrangements appeared to be working quite satisfactorily at the year end, although it was realised that further changes might be necessary when the whole of the estate is completed.

The re-arrangement did not materially affect the Central or Western areas of the town. In the shopping centre the streets are swept each morning a gang operating the second orderly cart and assisted by the three sweeper collectors. This operation completed the gang-breaks up - the sweeper-collectors moving out to their own districts, some of the individual sweepers taking over their own districts whilst the orderly cart gang take responsibility for a larger area of residential streets.

All street gullies are cleansed by mechanical appliances, which are also responsible for cesspool emptying and other works. During the prolonged hot weather of 1959 these machines were utilized for street washing - water being drawn from several natural springs in the Borough with disinfectant being added at the tank. This work not only controlled dust, washed surfaces and restored gully seals, but also gave a cooling and refreshing touch to the hot streets. It was greatly appreciated by the shopping public.

During the winter months snowfalls occurred on several occasions and the established system of ploughing, gritting and salting utilized. Once again we had the assistance of staff from the Highways, Parks and Building Departments and I would again thank them for their help.

The following statistics are taken from the prescribed tables of cleansing costs and should prove of interest:-

Cost Statement 1959/60

(a) Refuse Collection and Disposal

Item	Particulars	Collection	Disposal	Totals	% of total gross expenditure
	1	2	3	4	5
	<u>Revenue Account</u>	£	£	£	%
1.	<u>Gross Expenditure</u>				
	(i) Labour	16769	6855	23624	66.7
	(ii) Transport	10726	249	10975	30.9
	(iii) Plant, etc.	66	367	433	1.2
	(iv) Other items	-	484	484	1.3
	(v) Total Gross Expenditure	27561	7955	35516	100
2.	GROSS INCOME (including £-received from other local authorities)	53	5736	5789	-
3.	NETT COST	7 27508	2219	29727	-
4.	Capital Expenditure met from revenue (included above)	-	-	-	-

Item	Particulars 1	Collection 2	Disposal 3	Totals 4
	<u>UNIT COSTS</u>	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
5.	Gross cost per ton, labour only	15. 10.	6. 6.	22. 4
6.	Gross cost per ton, transport only.	10. 2.	2.	10. 4.
7.	Net cost (all expenditure) per ton	26. 0.	2. 1.	28. 1.
		£.	£.	£.
8.	Net cost per 1000 population	660.	53.	713.
9.	Net cost per 1000 premises	1976.	159.	2134.

#### OPERATIONAL STATISTICS

10.	Area (statute acres - land and inland water.....	4394 acres
11.	Population at 30th June, 1959 (Registrar-General's Estimate).....	41740 persons
12.	Total refuse collected (tons). Indicate whether A, E or T (note (j)).....	21077 tons
13.	Weight (cwts) per 1,000 population per day (365 days to year).....	27.01 cwts
14.	Number of premises from which refuse is collected	13931 premises
15.	Premises from which weekly collection is made....	100% of total
16.	Average haul, single journey, to final disposal point (including.....miles by secondary transport	1.5 miles
17.	Kerbside collection, if practised, expressed as estimated percentage of total collection.....	0 %
18.	Total refuse disposed of (of which..... tons were disposed of for other local authorities)	21077 tons
19.	Methods of disposal (Salvage excluded):	
	(a) Crude tipping.....	- %
	(b) Controlled tipping.....	97 %
	(c) Direct incineration.....	- %
	(d) Separation and incineration.....	3 %
	(e) Other methods (state nature).....	- %
		<hr/> 100 % <hr/>



OPERATIONAL STATISTICS (continued)

20. Salvage and Trade Refuse. Analysis of income and tonnage.

	Income (Included in Item 2)	Tonnage Collected (Included in Item 12)
<u>Salvage</u>	£	Tons
(a) Raw Kitchen Waste (note (a)).....	-	-
(b) Scrap Metal.....	20	7
(c) Waste Paper.....	5691	721
(d) Other Salvage.....	-	-
(e) Totals.....	5711	728
Trade Refuse.....	53	-

(b) Street Cleansing

	Particulars	Street Sweeping and Watering	Street fully cleaning	Total	% of total gross expenditure
	1	2	3	4	5
1.	<u>Revenue Account</u>	£	£	£	%
	<u>Gross Expenditure</u>				
	(i) Labour	8682	854	9536	58
	(ii) Transport	4428	1895	6323	38
	(iii) Plant, etc.	684	-	684	4
	(iv) Other items	-	-	-	-
	(v) Total gross expenditure	13794	2749	16543	100
2.	<u>Gross Income</u> (excluding reimb- ursements from Ministry of Transport & the County Council	31	-	31	-
3.	<u>NETT COST</u>	13763	2749	16512	-
4.	Capital Expenditure met from revenue (included above)	-	-	-	-
5.	Gross Expenditure on snow clearance gritting not included previous- ly	4315	-	-	-

(b) Street Cleansing (continued)

	Particulars 1	Street Sweeping and Watering 2	Street gully cleansing 3	Total 4
6.	<u>UNIT COSTS</u> Net cost per street mile	s. d. 31. 8.	-	-
7.	Net cost per 1000 gullies cleansed	£. -	£. 93.	£. -
8.	Net cost per 1000 population	331.	66.	397.

OPERATIONAL STATISTICS

9. Mileage of streets cleansed (note(j))..... 50.14
10. Frequency of cleansing:
- (a) At least once daily..... 7.2%
- (b) Three to five times weekly... .. 16.2%
- (c) Twice weekly..... 13.1%
- (d) Once weekly..... 31.6%
- (e) Less than once weekly..... 31.9%
11. Percentage of street cleansing done by mechanical  
means..... 43.7%
12. Number of street gullies cleansed (note (k)),..... 4693
13. Number of gully cleansings during year  
(Number of gullies X number of cleansings)  
(note (k))..... 29991
14. Percentage of gully cleansings done by mechanical  
means..... 100%

STREET CLEANSINGANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURESTREET SWEEPING

	District Roads	County Roads			Total County Roads	TOTAL ALL ROADS
		Class I	Class II	Class III		
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Wages	7027	1221	207	227	1655	8682
Transport	2233	1487	188	520	2195	4428
Carts, Plant etc.	684	-	-	-	-	684
TOTAL COST	9944	2708	395	747	3850	13794
<u>STREET GULLY CLEANSING</u>						
Wages	733	89	14	18	121	854
Transport	1631	190	30	44	264	1895
TOTAL COST	2364	279	44	62	385	2749
<u>STREET GRITTING</u>	1438	462	102	122	686	2124
<u>SNOW REMOVAL</u>	1692	376	68	55	499	2191

Amounts recoverable from County Council	COUNTY ROADS			TOTAL
	Class I	Class II	Class III	
Street Sweeping	1270	194	364	1828
Gully Cleaning	279	44	62	385
Gritting	462	102	122	686
Snow Removal	376	68	55	499

## Public Conveniences

There was no change in the accommodation during the year. At the Bradley Street conveniences attendance is provided for the women's section, but the mens section and all urinals are served by part-time attendance and cleaning.

There is still urgent need for additional accommodation in various parts of the town and I trust that these will be met in the very near future.

### Staff

As previously stated in the report the compliment of appointed inspectors was reached in July 1959. This became possible when Mr.J.D.Hill, one of the technical assistants, successfully passed the examination for Public Health Inspectors. In the past few years the Department has been greatly strained by the shortage of inspectors but the Council's policy of training young men is now bringing its reward.

Shortly before the year end Mrs.J.Chappell left after a number of years of excellent service in the Department, latterly as Senior Clerk. Mrs.N.Ward was appointed as her successor and commenced duties in December.

### Staff

Deputy Public Health Inspector.....	Mr.J.Rooke.
Additional Public Health Inspectors.....	Mr.K.Whitley Mr.H.Burton Mr.J.D.Hill(from 23rd July)
Technical Assistants.....	Mr.J.D.Hill(to 22nd July) Mr.J.S.Hepworth Mr.R.Hughes Mr.D.Ward
Clerks.....	Mrs.J.Chappel(to Oct.1959) Mrs.N.Ward(from Dec.1959) Mrs.V.A.Stansill Mrs.J.Muscroft.

## CONCLUSION

I trust the foregoing review reveals fully the work of the Department. It has been an active year, and a year of considerable progress and will, I hope, be the forerunner of several years free of staffing problems.

I would again express to the Council my appreciation of the confidence shown me and again thank my colleagues in other Departments for their help throughout the year.

To the outdoor staff I would say thank you for their efforts throughout the year and particularly in the winter months.

Finally I would pay tribute to the administrative staff as a whole and particularly to my Deputy Mr.J.Rooke who has proved so invaluable in this as in former years and again in the preparation of this report.

I beg to remain,

Your Obedient Servant,

E.J.WINFIELD

Senior Public Health Inspector  
and Cleansing Superintendent

Cinder Lane  
16th August, 1960.





